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21 AUGUST 1978

AFRICA (SUB-SAHARA)

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ANGOLA

NINTH RUSSIAN LANGUAGE COURSE COMPLETED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 May 87 p 1

[Article by Curry Duvall]

[Text] Arnold Kalinin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Angola, gave an address at the ceremonies held at the conclusion of the ninth Russian language course in the exhibition hall of the Russian Language Center in Luanda last Saturday. The 2-year course was attended by 78 students. In his address, this official confirmed the bonds of friendship and cooperation which link the peoples of Angola and the USSR.

Present at the ceremony, which included a cultural performance, were Coelho da Cruz, president of the Angolan League for Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples (LAASP), Georgi Mesokoshvili, and teachers at the center.

After the graduates received their diplomas, the ambassador of the USSR said in his address that with the Russian language studies, the USSR and the RPA can further develop their relations in the most varied sectors.

He said that "The study of languages contributes to establishing mutually advantageous international economic relations and to the socialist economic integration based on the principles of equality and mutual assistance."

The president of the LAASP, Coelho da Cruz, for his part, noted that language studies must help to develop unity and cooperation between the two nations.

Recalling that this course is ending in 1987, the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Coelho da Cruz urged full observance of this anniversary, because it represents the date on which the workers in the USSR seized power. And the Russian language contributed greatly to the development of this revolution, which has also had its repercussions in Africa.

Following the speech by Coelho da Cruz, the graduates sang Russian-language songs, during a brief program, and also demonstrated traditional Soviet dances which they learned during the 2-year course for the invited guests.

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ANGOLA

INTENSIFICATION OF CONTROLS IN NAMIBE URGED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Namibe--The elimination of black marketing, intensification of mass guard actions and the arrest of antisocial elements in the city of Namibe are the recommendations made by the Third Plenum of the Namibe Provincial Committee of the People's Vigilance Brigades (BPV).

The Provincial Committee recommended more extensive control by brigade members and the assumption of more responsibility by the members of the Provincial Committee for the tasks to be pursued in their respective areas of action. The committee also directed its members to see to the military training of the brigade members in their municipal areas of action.

During the meeting, the participants analyzed the situation prevailing in the districts, communes and municipalities in connection with the military training of brigade members.

They also analyzed the situation with regard to intensified black market activities, the holding of methodological seminars and brigade training.

The theme of the meeting was the regulation governing the work of brigade members and the rendering of accounts by Provincial Committee members on their areas of activity.

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ANGOLA

TERRITORIAL VIOLATIONS BY SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS DENOUNCED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Lubango--Army troops from racist South Africa continue to be concentrated in the southern part of the country, the province of Cunene in particular, and are continuing their violations of our airspace there, the commander of the Fifth Political-Military Region reported in a communique distributed to the press in Lubango.

He said that on 6 and 8 May last, two South African planes overflew our territory to the east of Upa and to the south of Otchinjau and Chitado, in Cunene. On the 13th of that month, a concentration of South African troops was reported in the area of Chitemba, Honda, Chiede, Oncocua and Cuamato, up to a troop strength of four battalions.

On 19 May, two planes overflew the locality of Chitado, and to the south of Otchinjau, and another overflew the municipality of Xangongo. This same municipality was overflown by two fighter planes on 21 May.

That same day, according to the statement of the commander of the Fifth Region, a mine exploded 51 km to the northeast of Namibe, in the Caraculo area. Later, the scout car exploring the Namibe Railroad Line activated another mine 47.5 km northeast of Namibe, causing the destruction of the car and a section of the line.

Also on 21 May, South African troops in helicopters and land vehicles patrolled the southern frontier ceaselessly, and on 23 May, there was a concentration 36 km to the southeast of Humbe, and in the Mundjavala environs, with three Kaspers and two AML-90s.

There were also concentrations of South African troops in Calueque and at a point 17.5 km southwest of Humbe on 26 May, the communique added. It emphasized that in addition to these concentrations, others were known to have occurred to the south of Xangongo and Humbe.

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ARMED FORCES ACTIVITIES IN BIE REPORTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Jun 87 p 1

[Article by Joaquim Artur]

[Text] Huambo--Yet another destructive blow dealt to the UNITA bandits by the soldiers in the defense and security forces in the municipality of Huambo has resulted in four dead and the seizure of various equipment and materiel.

The lackeys in the pay of the regime in Pretoria tried once again on Wednesday of last week to destroy one of the Benguela Railroad (CFB) stations located in the Benfica district in the commune of Comandante Bandeira, where various railroad cars used for the transportation of passengers, goods of first necessity and raw materials for the industries in the center and southern part of the country were located.

The results of this action are not yet regarded as final, because the FAPLA is still pursuing some of the bandits, since during the operation, many of them, although seriously wounded, fled. At the site, nine artillery shells and 50 mm mortars, two AKM-type weapons, five explosive charges (TNT), a hand grenade, cartridges and military uniforms were also found.

The prompt response of the FAPLA prevented the criminals from causing damage, in particular to the diesel engines recently purchased by the CFB.

Bandits Wiped Out in Bie

Moreover, the armed action carried out by the FAPLA in the early morning hours of 31 May in the municipality of Cunhinga against the puppet gangs in the pay of the racist regime in Pretoria resulted in 63 dead and three prisoners taken, the ANGOP learned from military sources assigned to the province of Bie (central-southern part of the country).

These same sources reported that the FAPLA, which frustrated yet another criminal action directed by the armed bandits against the defenseless population in that municipality, seized 12 automatic weapons, 12 60 and 81 mm mortar shells and 110 hand grenades, as well as various other items of military equipment.

The materiel seized from the traitors to the Angolan fatherland, which was exhibited to the local population, is of South African origin, these sources added.

CONTINUING FAPLA BATTLES WITH ARMED BANDITS REPORTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) killed 85 UNITA "puppets" and captured 33 in the operations carried out between 29 April and 18 May last in the provinces of Bengo, Bie, Huambo, Malanje, Uige, Kwanza-Sul, Huila and Cunene.

During these operations, the FAPLA liberated 829 citizens who were being held captive by the anti-Angolan puppet group known as the UNITA, and they seized large quantities of war materiel. During this same period, 123 members of the now defunct FNLA surrendered to the Angolan forces.

A military communique said that on 6 May of this year, the Angolan Armed Forces carried out an operation in the environs of Zala, in Bengo, in which 19 UNITA bandits were killed, while on the 7th of that month, the FAPLA liberated seven individuals being held by the former FNLA in the Muxialundo area.

The Angolan defense and security forces destroyed an enemy camp 67 km from the municipality of Chitembo, in Bie, on 6 May. Two puppet soldiers were killed, while on 7 May, a small enemy detachment was destroyed 50 km from the city of Huambo, and six bandits were shot down. On 18 May, 123 members of the former FNLA surrendered to the Angolan authorities in the municipality of Ambuila, in Uige, and in the municipality of Kangandala, in Malanje, the FAPLA shot down three UNITA bandits and captured two on 14 May.

In Moxico, the Angolan Armed Forces destroyed a UNITA camp located 70 km from Luena, the provincial capital, on 29 April. Ten of the enemy were killed and seven captured, and a 76 mm gun and a 120 mm mortar were destroyed.

In addition, the Angolan Armed Forces destroyed a base of the notorious UNITA 80 km from Luena on 8 May, killing 41 puppet soldiers, capturing 22 and also destroying three 81 mm mortars.

In another operation carried out 60 km from the municipality of Seles, in the province of Kwanza-Sul, the FAPLA liberated 819 people and recovered 66 head of cattle in the possession of the enemy. In Cunene, the Angolan forces shot down three UNITA puppets 2 km from the Neho area, in Cunene.

In Huila, moreover, a UNITA bandit and four women being held as hostages by that organization surrendered last May, on different occasions, to the Angolan authorities in the municipality of Chipindo, in the province of Huila.

The communique said that during operations pursued against the gang, the FAPLA captured two puppet soldiers in the municipality of Chipindo, in the northern part of Huila, and killed one. On the other hand, they liberated three individuals whom the bandits were using as a shield, and they destroyed a base sheltering 200 in the province of Cunene.

During these actions, the internal security and order forces recovered a vast amount of war materiel.

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ANGOLA

BPV ACTIVITIES PRAISED BY NATIONAL SECRETARY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Jun 87 p 3

[Article by Carmo Neto]

[Text] The elimination of the counterrevolution depends on the recruiting and participation of the masses. This was the reason for the institutionalization of the People's Vigilance Brigades (BPV) by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee on 17 August 1983, following the approval of the basic principles of this mass organization. It now has about 1,500,000 members under the leadership of Col Alexandre Lemos de Lucas (Bota Militar), a member of the Central Committee and national secretary of the BPV, with whom we talked.

The members of the brigades, which are still in the process of being staffed and organized, are already carrying out their activities in the residential areas. They have volunteered to serve in brigades made up of seven to 100 individuals each.

Often they have detected cases of economic sabotage and armed robbery (in some cases by individuals making illegal use Armed Forces of uniforms and war materiel).

There are also cases involving falsified documents, including false military availability certificates. "We are now identifying all of the refractory individuals, deserters, those on the edge of the law and thieves," this official said.

"The crime level is climbing, and this is most serious in the cities of Luanda, Huambo, Benguela and Huila and their most densely populated districts," he said.

The BPV have already sent hundreds of cases to the court investigation bodies, and some of them were immediately resolved. Others take more time, leaving the brigade members awaiting their solution.

The matter under discussion has to do with a most delicate and important activity--vigilance.

However, there are other tasks, pertaining to beautification, sanitation and health, which must also be pursued.

With regard to clearing and sanitation, the colonel known as "Bota Militar" believes that the brigade members, because of their characteristics, have a supplementary duty. "This is because the cleaning up of and sanitation in the cities are closely linked with the work of the organs of local authority. This is an administrative problem."

"However, we can indeed provide our aid as a contribution. But the problems will not be resolved permanently until the communal commissariats are established, and on the other hand, all of the bodies on the provincial, municipal and communal levels must be provided with the necessary material and human resources. The duties of the brigade members are not limited to sweeping the streets."

To date the brigade members have participated in campaigns to control developing epidemics, collaborating in all cases with the Ministry of Health teams, and they have also contributed by denouncing those who hoard medicines.

Intermediary Committee No 4

One of the classrooms at the 17 September School in the municipality of Rangel houses Intermediary Committee No 4, one of the base structures of the BPV. The offices of the officials are located there, as is that of Antonio Manuel da Costa, a 42-year old worker who is secretary of the Rangel Municipal Committee. He talked with us about vigilance, organization, patriotic-military activities, ideological work and health in that residential area.

"We have done serious work to control the criminals, above all in the commune of Rangel and Marcal. One very dangerous man, 'Luanda,' has already been sentenced to 8 years in prison," the secretary said.

"Some criminals carry weapons. They are almost always to be found at the bakeries, fish markets and butcher shops. They even threaten people in order to get priority to purchase foodstuffs."

This municipality, in which there are about 267 brigades, has a soccer team known as "The Little Kids" and a theater group. There is also a dance group called "The Terra Nova Vigilantes."

In connection with health efforts, this sector has five groups of blood donors. Other individuals provide aid to the technicians during vaccination campaigns against cholera. They mobilize and organize the people for this purpose and fill in vaccination cards.

Future Program

The BPV are planning other activities. For example, protection commissions will have the responsibility for the political-patriotic-military training of the people, providing information on means and methods of action in the event of aerial or land bombardments, as well as catastrophes and natural phenomena.

To this end, plans call for providing the citizens with some information about using military equipment in carrying out tasks contributing to defense, providing resources for protecting the population, such as trenches, shelters and places of refuge, and teaching the people how to deactivate explosive devices.

These commissions will undertake to work with the members of the families of combatants who have fallen at the front. It should be emphasized in this connection that the brigade members in Huambo have offered half a million kwanzas and clothing as gifts to the families victimized by the UNITA attack in Camabatela.

In their respective residential areas, the cultural commissions will sponsor meetings with musicians, writers and artists, as well as visits to historic sites. They will also promote reading and the distribution of the works of outstanding national and international cultural figures. The commissions for educational and childrens' affairs, for their part, will sponsor recreational activities with professionals and amateurs in the various branches of artistic life.

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ROBERTO DE ALMEIDA ON ROLE OF PRESS, OTHER ISSUES

Lisbon AFRICA HOJE in Portuguese Mar 87 pp 7-9

[Interview with MPLA Official Roberto de Almeida; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] How significant is the Angolan press in shaping public opinion?

[Answer] I would first like to say that we think the work of the foreign press in our country can be an instrument for closer relations between the Angolan people and other peoples, and can also be a vehicle for realistic reporting on our way of life and the reasons behind the Angolan people's struggle, because we are often misunderstood. I remember comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed in one of his speeches that, in reaffirming our willingness to continue fighting for the achievement of our ideals and goals, "we are not to be apologists for war." In other words, we should understand that we must defend our goals and our choices, but that our main goal is peace. We are not waging war for its own sake, for the sake of causing severe hardships for our people. I think that explaining this is very important.

In referring to the foreign press, I did not mean the foreign press itself, but rather its reports on Angola....

[Question] But I was referring to the Angolan press. How significant is it in shaping public opinion in the country?

[Answer] Yes.... But I wanted to see whether only the press or news reporting in general should be discussed?!

[Question] War creates special conditions for news reporting and, of course, for the party's political orientation. The Angolan press is subject to conditions that do not exist in other countries. But the people are experiencing problems, shortages of goods, hardships and, naturally, they need to be informed about the reasons for these problems. Therefore, I stress: What role does the Angolan press play in this connection?

[Answer] As you know, when our country gained independence in November 1975, we had press agencies whose main role was to support the established system in Angola--the colonial system--and it should not be forgotten that those agencies, despite their role, were subject to harsh and very stringent censorship. Obviously, under those conditions the Angolan people did not consider them credible, and the people also received very little necessary educational information.

Now, since our independence, our institutions--particularly the press--have the express role of not only reporting the news, but also of educating our people, for it is well known that we have a high rate of illiteracy and dynamic work is greatly needed for affirming our cultural identity and for our affirmation as an independent and sovereign people struggling to bring about achievements within our chosen socialist framework. In these circumstances, the role of the press is, above all, to enlighten the people and also to help them understand the context of our country, the international context, the problems affecting today's world, relative to peace, and ultimately ... all other problems. And domestically, to provide an understanding of the policies of the party and of the government, to explain the party's political platform, the government's actions and the reasons for its actions, and ultimately ... a whole group of tasks related to enlightening and educating the Angolan people as an entity in their own right, with a destiny that can only be forged with their own hands.

[Question] Are journalists free to criticize press agencies and to report on ambiguous situations?

[Answer] We think that the worker reporting the news cannot be merely a repeater of set phrases, a flatterer, shall we say. He cannot perform a job of just praising. The Angolan journalist can and should play a critical role. He should criticize things that are improper, point out mistakes where they exist, but above all, with the aim of blazing a trail, so to speak, in commenting on those mistakes and shortcomings, we think that he should do so constructively.

The Angolan journalist has, more and more, assumed a positive role in that sense because agencies and organizations have truly been criticized, not with the aim of destroying them, but with the goal of inducing them to improve their operations and calling their attention to negative features, to omissions, to faults, to mistakes they have made in the course of their operations.

[Question] The Portuguese press has recently taken a big interest in reporting news about Africa in daily newspapers, on radio and television, through press releases, weekly publications and magazines, covering all political sectors, from the far Right to the far Left, if you will. What are your comments on the appearance of so many news reports produced in Portugal about Africa?

[Answer] It seems a very good thing that Africa should arouse so much attention in Portugal. At first glance, this action seems positive. However, if we analyze the actions of some of the press agencies observing Africa from

Portugal, I am inclined to believe that a certain underlying nostalgia exists, that there is a kind of longing for a return to the past. It is obvious that the profession of many journalists in Portugal is to report on what they call the "ex-colonies" and some of them, for sentimental reasons, continue to maintain significant ties with our countries, not only with Angola but also with other countries whose official language is Portuguese. Beneath all that activity there still seems to be a certain resentment for the way in which our countries were decolonized, particularly in the case of Angola, in which, as is well known, the process was quite violent and produced consequences that linger on even today. Thus I find that this preconception continues to influence reporting on Africa quite a bit, that is, from the outset the reporters have certain, certain....

[Question] Preconceived ideas?!

[Answer] Exactly! (I know the term in French, but could not think of it in Portuguese.) Preconceived ideas that ultimately prevent them from making very objective studies intended to show the truth. For example, we do not conceal the fact that we have many problems, which is absolutely natural in new countries. If old countries have problems, then new countries will have even more, but note: If a journalist comes to Angola, he will find various areas of interest besides the war. It is important to show that not only war is being waged in Angola, that work is being done despite the war and that very significant achievements are being made in various areas. But disregarding all those factors, a journalist's first impressions will focus on trash in the streets, flooded streets, abandoned children. Well ... these are problems that exist, I believe, even in major European capitals, in London, in Lisbon.... It seems to me that not every journalist is aware of this and the first thing he wants to do after arriving here is to write about negative aspects. Obviously, we are not happy about the trash in the streets, but these are specific situations that can always be explained.

[Question] Let's go on to another issue, certainly a delicate one, but one that needs to be discussed: The foreign press often refers to the existence of negotiations with UNITA. However, Angolan officials frequently state that UNITA will disappear sooner or later. I therefore ask you directly: Are there any negotiations with UNITA?

[Answer] All right.... There are no negotiations with UNITA, and this question is inevitably asked by every journalist who comes to Angola. They are prompted to ask this because of the propaganda of UNITA itself, which claims it has been contacted by MPLA members, by members of the party's leadership, and so on.... We can say that, officially, our party has never had any contacts with UNITA, for a very simple reason. In the current stage of our political-military situation and in the context of southern Africa, we do not consider UNITA a negotiating partner. UNITA is a product of colonialist Portugal, it was an invention of the PIDE-DGS [Police for the Control of Foreigners and Defense of the State-Directorate General for Security] during the old days and continues today to be a tool in the service of South Africa. This has been demonstrated any number of times, and UNITA's leaders themselves make no secret of their ties with and the support they

receive from South Africa. Now in the African context, and not only in the case of southern Africa but of Africa as a whole, South Africa is enemy number one, it is a country existing outside the law, an "international gangster," shall we say. It is a country that has been widely condemned by the international community and with which we believe no alliance is possible. Any type of connection with South Africa can be established and modified, of course, but [only] in order to achieve our goals.

Now in [light of] that context, we cannot hold talks with UNITA and we have never held talks with UNITA.

We can, of course, as we have done, identify within UNITA those members who have been misled, who, due to certain factors (lack of information, family ties and tribal ties), were duped by UNITA and became part of that way of life, which is a life of crime and terrorism.

In this regard, news reporting is included within our policy of clemency, which is aimed squarely at those [UNITA] members who, having repented, wish to become part of our society again. We are open to them and have a program for raising their level of awareness, geared toward those goals, and we have obtained good results.

[Question] Thus the conviction that UNITA will disappear does exist?...

[Answer] It is a question of time, because UNITA's supporters will not always be there and UNITA does not have sufficient internal strength to achieve any goal here in Angola militarily. Incidentally, that bears out the strategy recently adopted by UNITA: Up until 1983, UNITA had announced it would take power by force of arms; toward the end of every year, UNITA's leaders normally announced they were going to enter Luanda the following year. That was false propaganda. They haven't been saying that lately. And in December they didn't say that "beginning in such and such year" they would enter Luanda. And now they are even making peace proposals. This is indicative, because they have really come to the conclusion that it is impossible to achieve their goals by force of arms.

[Question] Regarding the policy of clemency and its possibilities at the international level, have your diplomats been given directives in this regard?

[Answer] Yes, internationally we have also reaffirmed this policy and have defended our positions. Furthermore, our comrade, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, announced and explained on several occasions some of the points of what we call "a platform for resolving the problems of southern Africa, of Namibia and, consequently, of Angola."

Thus there is, on our part, a desire to cooperate in finding a way to resolve the problems of the war affecting our country. But let it be understood that we have, through the United Nations, worked out, in a program, the basic conditions for getting where we want to go: achieving peace.

[Question] From what you have just said, I get the impression that UNITA is part of a context of international interests and not so much an issue of ideological choice...

[Answer] I can explain this better: We do not consider Angola's situation to be part of the context of East-West relations, nor to be an aspect of U.S.-Soviet relations, although we obviously have, as a result of our [political] choice, a closer relationship, a greater identification with the Soviet Union. As for UNITA, it is a tool being used by some Western countries in an effort to divert the attention of our government, the Revolutionary Government of Angola, from its goals. An attempt is thus being made to maintain a certain domination, a certain supremacy in southern Africa, especially in Namibia and South Africa, where they have significant strategic interests and, on the other hand, to induce us to withdraw all support from SWAPO and ANC fighters.

South Africa's plan of action with regard to its neighbors has been announced countless times by various press agencies with a view to forcing us to withdraw all support from freedom fighters in this part of Africa. All those proposed agreements with independent African nations in this southern region, with the Front-Line Countries in particular, have this as one of their main clauses: that those countries, first of all, cut off support to combatants fighting to abolish "apartheid" in South Africa. The basic goal of that strategy is to keep all countries of this region within its orbit, within South Africa's orbit, completely dependent on the South Africans economically, and not just economically but also strategically, involving even the transportation network. Thus this entire context makes UNITA appear to be an instrument subordinate to South Africa's interests and one that is helping it to achieve those goals. How?!... By overthrowing the Angolan Government....

[Question] Portugal and Angola speak the same language. Is that a significant factor for closer bilateral relations?

[Answer] I think it could be, but at this time it is not, because of the fact that at the level of our governments it has not yet been possible to find a basis for candid and sincere cooperation, and we have often referred to this fact. Our minister of foreign affairs, on his recent visit to Portugal, had occasion to mention he still noted a certain hostility expressed by some news agencies, which does not contribute to creating a climate of brotherhood, that climate of friendship and complete understanding that we desire to establish.

[Question] It can be said that Angola is still going through its own process of developing as a nation. What significance do you attribute to the existence of different national languages and to the Portuguese language as a factor of unity in communication?

[Answer] I don't see any possible dangers arising for our country, for Angola as a nation, by giving national languages their proper place, as we have been doing. If we look back over our country's history, we note that during the national liberation struggle in which our fighters had to mobilize

all the people, the vast majority of whom were illiterate, that mobilization had to be carried out using national languages--political and ideological explanation, eliminating differences standing in the way of unifying all the people in the same struggle against colonialism--etc.... All of that required an enormous effort by our fighters and by the MPLA in order to communicate with our people. And in this regard, the only way was to learn our national languages and communicate with the people using those languages. And the fact of communicating in those languages during the national liberation struggle did not result in a lack of unity in the fight against Portuguese colonialism. In other words, the fact that everyone did not communicate using the Portuguese language was not a significant divisive factor within the ranks of the MPLA.

Since independence, we have seen that this work must continue to be carried out and we do not consider the development of national languages to be a factor that would prevent us from forging the strong nation we desire. Because large segments of our people have never really had access to so-called Portuguese culture. The fundamentally African concepts, expressed by those people in planning their existence and their culture, continue to be stated in Angolan terms, which are not Portuguese terms. We therefore believe that also developing national languages and cultures poses no threat to national unity.

We know of specific cases that bear out this reality, especially in the case of older generations. And in speaking of "older generations," don't think that they are the only ones who speak our national languages. In the country's interior, not in the cities proper, the younger generations also speak and continue to cultivate the national languages. It is a heritage of our culture and of our people, which we intend to preserve and protect at all costs. This is, moreover, official MPLA policy.

[Question] I stress: Can there be a parallel development of national languages with the Portuguese language?

[Answer] Portuguese, as the official language, as the (shall we say) unifying language, tends to be spoken more and more and we see no danger that it will disappear, which seems to be the fearful question.

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CUNENE PROVINCIAL COMMISSAR TOURS WAR ZONE, STUDIES DROUGHT PROBLEMS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21, 23, 24, 30 Jun 87

[Four-part article: "Cunene: Between War and Drought"]

[Part 1: 21 Jun 87 p 3]

[Text] The people of Cunene, whose lives have been touched by war down to the most minute details, are expending efforts to create a new life over the ruins left by the racist aggressors. Consistent with this is what one could observe during the visit paid by Provincial Commissar Pedro Mutinde, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, to several municipalities in the province, taking note of the people's lives and the troops' combat readiness. This is what we are offering our readers in the four articles that we are publishing, starting today.

For 10 days, JORNAL DE ANGOLA followed the final phase of party-government activity directed by Cunene Provincial Commissar Pedro Mutinde, of the party's Central Committee, in the municipalities of Cahama, Ombandja, and Kwanhama over a 25-day period, during which he remained in the interior of that vast region (with enormous potential in the livestock raising and agricultural areas), but faced with a prolonged, undeclared war of aggression fostered by the South African racist army, for nearly 12 years, as well as a serious drought problem, due to the meager, irregular rainfall during the last rainy season.

As a result of these adversities, the population in large areas of the province is currently beset by serious grain shortages, namely, of sorghum and corn, which constitute an essential part of the food for the Cunene residents, who have not benefited from the planting work done during the season itself. It was for the purpose of solving these pressing problems, among others, that the provincial commissar spent that period of time in the interior of the heroic, victimized province of Cunene.

Before returning to the provisional capital, Castanheira de Pera, located in Huila Province, nearly 200 kilometers east of Lubango, last Tuesday, arriving from Xangongo, Pedro Mutinde held his final meeting with the traditional authorities of the destroyed town of Ondjiva, last Sunday, after having held similar meetings in Zangongo, Mucupe, and Chika (a settlement located nearly 50 kilometers northeast of the Ombandja municipality headquarters).

Prominent among the issues discussed at these meetings (brought up nearly 3 months ago during that leader's first working visit to Ondjiva this year) was the analysis of the problems associated with the drought, the war imposed by the Pretoria minority regime, and the resultant threat of famine; and emergency solutions were found, which will prevent considerable losses of livestock, particularly cattle, without neglecting horses, goats, and sheep as well, or human lives.

In connection with the serious problem of the population's food requirements, he told the traditional authorities with whom he met that, after having voiced his concern to the Huila government, the response given was that the peasants from the Quipungo and Jamba regions, who have surplus corn and sorghum production, thanks to the regularity of the rainfall in those municipalities, were interested in bartering it for cattle, naturally to use the latter for farm work.

As for the livestock, he urged the "oldest ones" to create an awareness among the people of the essential task (to be undertaken soon) of its seasonal move to parts of the province in which there is water, as well as better pasturage, and security. These operations will be directed and backed by the local party and government leadership, so that they will be successful; since it will necessarily entail the aid of hauling vehicles, because of the long distances to be traversed, particularly insofar as the planned seasonal moving activity is concerned.

Racist Aggression

Before discussing the other activities carried out by the provincial leader in the destroyed capital, we cannot fail to mention the fact that the specter of war still remains present in Cunene. Along the road connecting Ondjiva with Xangongo (97 kilometers), also destroyed by intense air and land bombing, to which the town was subjected during the large-scale racist invasion of 1981, one can observe dozens of vehicles burned by the enemy's air force.

Other dozens of circles along the road, not provided with paving, mark the sites where the sappers of the glorious FAPLA deactivated mines of South African manufacture. Between Mongua and Ondjiva (55 kilometers away), exactly midway on the journey, we met with an enormous hole splitting the road from side to side, on the location of the small bridge literally eliminated by a dynamite charge (of course, it was of South African or U.S. make), set off by puppets, who fled after the explosion, which occurred 2 days before our trip there.

In Cahama, the commander of the FAPLA second brigade stationed there, who is also responsible for the defense of the municipality of Kuroka and the town of Zangongo, Capt Fernando Jose Pascoal, told our reporter that the military situation has been marked by repeated invasions by the Boer army, generally consisting of two companies, which have armored vehicles equipped with machine guns and cannons, always backed up by helicopters.

These invasions, categorized as reconnaissance, are backed by landing operations conducted by racist airborne troops who are later picked up by helicopters. These movements have become more frequent during recent weeks, prompting the expectation that the "carcamanos" [meaning "hoodlums"] are preparing to trigger new large-scale activities against the FAPLA positions on the front lines of defense; which contradicts the argument that they are only maneuvers, aimed merely at the SWAPO nationalist guerrillas.

The young commander, Nando, a name by which he is known, has had long experience on the battlefields against the South African army; because he served in the heroic Cahama second brigade since 1979, a time when he was transferred there as a private, with the position of platoon chief. He was 21 years old then. He told us that, in the municipalities of Kwanhama and Kuvelai, the composition of the aggressors on reconnaissance raids amounts to four companies, consisting of armored vehicles which, as usual, are backed by helicopters.

It was precisely in the municipality of Kwanhama, nearly 30 kilometers southeast of Ondjiva, in the settlement of Anhangá, that South African forces, with an unspecified composition, but usually doubled in that municipality, recently attacked a small unit of the Angolan Armed Forces, as we were told by the commander of the feared second brigade stationed in Cahama.

Commander Nando stated emphatically: "It should be a great embarrassment to the heads of the Pretoria government and racist army that they made a cowardly attack on small units, as occurred recently in Anhangá, with forces far superior, to propagandize their military capacity and high technology."

He added that he was convinced that if the racists dared to attack a unit such as the one stationed in Cahama, or Mulondo, for example, they could do nothing but retreat, because they would soon be routed by the FAPLA which are in a constant state of alert in Cunene.

Rally in Ondjiva

During the nearly 10 hours which Pedro Mutinde spent in the destroyed town of Ondjiva, in addition to the meeting held with the area's traditional authorities, he also met with the municipal party and government officials, underscoring the pressing need to construct new "chimpakas" [small vegetable gardens], making use of the holes created along the road to facilitate their construction, as well as water holes, to store water during the next rainy season.

On this occasion, he called for unity among the party and government agencies and the mass organizations, so as to better cope with the racist enemy aggression. That leader pointed out: "We are strong and invincible when we fight together, because unity is an essential prerequisite for defeating the aggressors. But it is also essential to act with courage and steadfastness at difficult time; there must be organization and discipline, so that we may come out victorious."

He added that there was a food shortage but, nevertheless, the supply of essential goods such as edible oil, dried fish, salt, and soap is guaranteed for the population residing near the front lines of defense. He warned that the goods sent to the war areas must be scrupulously and equitably distributed; because if that is not the case, harsh punitive measures will be imposed on violators.

The Cunene provincial commissar visited the military command of the FAPLA tactical group stationed in Ondjiva, meeting with the officers and petty officers comprising it. He later also visited a territorial troop battalion unit in the municipality of Namacunde, likewise stationed in the destroyed capital. On this occasion, Pedro Mutinde conveyed to the combatants the greetings, affection, admiration, and recognition of the higher party agencies "for the courage and heroism with which the comrades have managed to defend this part of the national territory, complying with the instructions from the FAPLA commander in chief, Army General and Comrade, Jose Eduardo dos Santos."

During his visit to the officers in parade formation, he declared: "The combatants must never retreat under any circumstances. Only after all of them have been annihilated may the racist enemy take this sovereign part of Angolan territory." He also said that doing our best for our people means that, at times of combat, we must behave heroically, expressing the desire to see in the spirit of each young combatant on the battle fronts the same determination and courage which distinguished Comdr Hoji Yz Henda.

During the rally held in Ondjiva, which was attended by many hundreds of people who came from the surrounding areas and jungles to hear the provincial leader, Pedro Mutinde, a son well loved by the residents of that territory, he gave an account of the Angolan people's heroic resistance to the Portuguese conquerors and to the consecutive contemporary invasions of which they have been the victims. He explained to those present that this is a war imposed on Angola by the international imperialists, which is preventing the country's economic, productive, and social development.

He again appealed for unity among all Angolans, "because it is only if we are united around the MPLA-Labor Party that we shall be able to attain final victory." He gave an example of unity, recalling that, in the defense of Ondjiva, there have been youths from all the provinces, from Cabinda to Cunene; condemning tribalism, regionalism, and racism. Pedro Mutinde also gave a detailed explanation of the clemency policy, urging the repentant bandits to surrender to the National Defense and Security Forces "before it's too late."

[Part 2: 23 Jun 87 p 3]

[Excerpts] The provincial commissar of Cunene, Pedro Mutinde, of the party's Central Committee, was recently on a visit to the municipality of Kwanhama, having arrived from Xangongo, where he stayed 25 days engaging in intensive party and government activity, noting that the solutions indicated to remedy the situation must be immediately implemented.

In Kwanhama, the final municipality to be visited, that leader was in the commune of Mongua, nearly 55 kilometers northwest of the ruined provincial capital, Ondjiva, also visited, which is situated over 40 kilometers from the border with Namibia, illegally occupied by racist South Africa. The local population, herders and peasants, struggling with the drought problem and devastated by the unjust war coming from the south, imposed by the Pretoria minority regime, received the provincial leader with emotion and affection.

In Ondjiva (rescued less than 3 years ago from the South African expansionist army which, after nearly 4 years of occupation, left a scene of devastation, with streets flanked by buildings turned into rubble, without doors or windows, where nearly everything will have to be done from scratch), Pedro Mutinde began his messages to the people, singing songs of a combative type, sung in unison, encouraging those present to continue their courageous resistance, assumed by the valiant FAPLA combatants, steadfast in their vanguard positions, facing the aggressive maneuvers of the Boer army, which is threatening to attack those positions at any time.

In view of the constant threat of racist aggression, as occurred recently in Anhangá, a settlement of this municipality located nearly 30 kilometers from Ondjiva, the tense atmosphere being experienced in the area is clearly visible, shown in the posture and careful vigilance of the combatants, in the gestures, although they are calm, and in the words and combative songs that the people sang with their leader. It should be recalled that, in Kwanhama, the South African army invasions have almost always been conducted with a composition of four companies, including armored vehicles and helicopters, and they have intensified during recent weeks.

Because of their importance, we are again reporting in detail the remarks delivered in an impromptu manner by Pedro Mutinde which, in Mongua and Ondjiva, addressed with his typical mobilizing language, gave a reminder that regular units of the racist army are still stationed at the Kalueque hydroelectric power plant (12 kilometers inside the sovereign territory of Angola), and at the Ruacana dam; in addition to large concentrations of forces from various military branches along the border with Namibia, from which the constant "reconnaissance" invasions depart, with the old excuse that these are activities aimed "only" at the SWAPO nationalist guerrillas.

In Humbe, Xangougo, Mongua, and Ondjiva, the People Listened and Applauded the Leader

"The historic deeds of our heroes, both during the national liberation struggle and during more retiring periods, must be honored by the officers, petty officers, and troops located on the front lines of defense."

On this occasion, he gave a reminder that the municipality of Kwanhama is part of a vast portion of Angola (in addition to the large Cunene River, inhabited by tribes with notable warlike traditions), which was conquered only by the Portuguese colonizers, who had occupied the country for nearly 5 centuries when the year 1915 was elapsing.

After weeks of hard fighting, activated by four cavalry squads and two infantry battalions, backed by artillery batteries and machine guns, they succeeded in this.

Nevertheless, the troops of King Mandume, the Kwanhama sovereign, although lacking suitable weapons, put up a tenacious resistance to the invasion led by General Pereira D'Eca who, in September of that unfortunate year for the region's tribes, succeeded in occupying the villages in the area of the town of Ondjiva. "In honor of our heroes, our people and the FAPLA combatants must not be demoralized by the difficulties. We must have the courage of Neto, Mandume, and Queen Ginga, as well as other Angolan historical leaders; because the most difficult path has already been covered," declared Pedro Mutinde.

The tone of the remarks per se delivered in the capital of Kwanhama, in Humbe, and in Mongua, all denouncing the puppets in the pay of Pretoria and the racist troop movements, and finally in Xangongo, reiterated the appeal for unity among the people and the Armed Forces in Angolan territory, as well as a condemnation of the armed counterrevolution, largely responsible for the difficult socioeconomic situation that the country is undergoing. He also emphasized the need to immediately proceed to the seasonal moving of the livestock threatened by drought to areas where there is water, better pasturage, and more security.

The Cunene provincial commissar referred several times to the need for improving work organization and methods in all areas, for heightening discipline, and for undertaking to reopen schools where the military situation so permits; calling upon all citizens to roll up their sleeves and start striving and working, so that famine, nakedness and illiteracy, among other ills, may be surmounted, and so as to defeat the enemies of the Angolan revolution. He also condemned the manifestations of regionalism, tribalism, and racism.

The topic of the clemency policy was also discussed in all his speeches, in which he claimed to believe that the internal and external enemy is ready to be defeated, since an increasing number of desertions from the puppet forces are occurring, as may be observed, for example, in the displaced persons center known as "Kanhinas," located in Huila Province, where nearly 2,500 fellow countrymen who were once lackeys of the South African racist regime and who are now working in various productive sectors are living.

Second Extended Meeting of the Cunene Provincial Commissariat Held in Kahama

During his stay inside the province, Pedro Mutinde also directed the second extended meeting of the Provincial Commissariat, at which the municipal commissars reported to the party's first secretary on the politico-military, economic, and social situation in their areas of responsibility, and assessed the degree of implementation of the tasks that were scheduled to be carried out, decided upon at the previous meeting.

The participants at this second extended meeting concluded that the most important tasks to be performed, which must be scrupulously executed, are the recovery of some bath tanks, the completion of pens for livestock, under final construction, and the layout of roads and footpaths constituting the main routes, as well as recommending that the provincial finance director request financing for small projects that the province would like to carry out, namely, in connection with the impounding of water, and the production and recovery of damaged infrastructures.

Considered a priority was the work on the population census, the economic survey, the inventory of cattle, and the enlistment of the traditional authorities, as well as the increase and consistent execution of marketing in the rural area, which must be accompanied by political work.

Since the statistical information is considered flawed, it was recommended to all provincial leaders that they undertake its total completion, based on the methodology adopted by the Provincial Commissariat's planning office. It was also agreed that studies should be made for undertaking small economic development projects in the rural areas.

During the holding of the commissariat meeting, the provincial secretary for the Department of State and Judicial Organs, Gabriel Hilifavali, of the Cunene party committee's executive commission, met with the population of Cunene under an enormous, beautiful "munhele" (a large-sized tree often growing in various parts of the province); urging those present to start doing collective farming which, in fact, could create grain reserves, instead of small family farming, because the rain does not fall regularly every year, as occurred during the past rainy season.

That official also cited the need to find local solutions to solve certain problems affecting the area's population which can be surmounted with a political desire, greater dynamism, and persistence. He also brought up the matter of the clemency policy, calling on those present to report to the Defense and Security Forces any movements on the part of racists and puppets on which they have information.

It is noteworthy that, in Kahama, the work to reconstruct some of the buildings damaged by the racist air force during the large-scale invasions, particularly that of August 1983, when the South African Army attempted to expand its areas of occupation with intensive air and land bombing, is well under way. Those bombings proved futile, in view of the bravery of the valiant combatants of the FAPLA's second brigade stationed there, who managed to rout the enemy after constant thwarted offensives.

[Part 3: 24 Jun 87 p 3]

[Text] The municipality of Ombandja, which has become extremely fertile owing to the regular flooding of the rivers and the impounding of water, is, paradoxically, struggling with serious difficulties in recovering from the grave productive, economic, and social setbacks suffered during the past 6 years,

as had been intended by the provincial and municipal authorities of Cunene. In this connection, the latter have now started acting, despite the constant threat from Boer army units stationed inside the municipality, in the southern part of their territory bordering Namibia, illegally occupied by the racists.

This municipality, located in the heart of the province, includes an ideal livestock raising region, crossed from north to southwest by the voluminous Cunene River (the origin of its wealth), offering great potential for irrigation and improvement of thousands of hectares of land for agriculture.

In its territory there is an abundance of wild fauna, especially in the area including a portion of the Mupa National Park, and also adjoining the border with Huila and with the municipalities of Kuvelai and Wanhama, as well as the area starting in Humbe in the direction of Otchinjau.

The capital of Ombandia, Xangongo, built on the left bank of the river which gives the province its name (in the direction of its long, winding descent to the sea), and situated nearly 300 kilometers southeast of Lubango, and 100 kilometers northwest of Ondjiva, was also devastated by the South African bombings, like most of the localities in Cunene, where the rubble clearly depicts the difficult situation that has confronted the population since August 1981. At that time, the large-scale racist invasion, with its extreme violence, prompted a considerable number of its inhabitants to leave the region.

The racist troops, which left Xangongo and other municipal headquarters less than 3 years ago, after nearly 4 years of occupation, still control portions of Cunene Province, where they bring in their lackeys from the notorious "UNITA," specifically, in the municipalities of Namacunde, Kwanhama, and Kuroka. In Ombandja, the expansionist enemy army protects the puppets infiltrated by it in the areas of the communes of Ombala Yo Mungo (located only about 40 kilometers southeast of Xangongo) and Naulila, about 70 kilometers southwest of the municipal headquarters.

But, "there is no dance that can last night after night; either the lady becomes tired, or the 'batuque' [native dance] explodes," as a saying of the people in the region goes. It was cited by the Cunene provincial commissar, Pedro Mutinde, from the party's Central Committee, recently, when he was giving a speech in Xangongo (where he stayed almost a month), on the next to last day of his visit to the interior of the province.

Planning and Reconstructing During Wartime

Despite the destabilization led by racist troops, the persons responsible for the province's destiny, aided by the officials from the municipality of Ombandja (perhaps the most heavily populated in Cunene, inhabited by a total of about 70,000 persons), are engaged in its livestock and agricultural rehabilitation. For this purpose, in the settlement of Mankete, located in the commune of Mukope, nearly 75 kilometers northeast of Xangongo, an attempt

is being made to mobilize a major agricultural research project, in which various products, including rice, will be cultivated.

This rather ambitious project covers an extensive area of 150,000 hectares of land along the right bank of the Cunene River for anyone going down in the direction of the Atlantic, of which number 100,000 hectares have been assigned for livestock raising. For this purpose, the project has a conduit system, nearly 80 kilometers long, running from Mankete to Xangongo.

This information was provided to JORNAL DE ANGOLA by the municipal commissar of Ombandja, Joao de Deus Jorge, with whom we talked at length. He added that it is also planned to expand the collective and individual farms, as well as to organize the peasants associations.

When asked about the number of cattle controlled by the authorities, he supplied us with the numbers: nearly 150,000 bovine cattle, approximately 100,000 goats, 1,600 sheep, and about 800 horses.

This control covers only the areas with the greatest military security, that is, the communes of Mukope and Humbe; as has already been noted, there are racist troop units and those of their lackeys in Ombala Yo Mungo and Naulila.

As for livestock raising, the undertakings to be executed are associated with the recovery of bath tanks and vaccination pens that have been damaged. We were told this by the municipal commissar, who added that there was a total of 111 small vegetable gardens and 58 impoundments of underground water. But the vast majority are inoperative, and this is why the first steps are being taken to recover them.

The leading products produced in the municipality are sorghum, feed sorghum, corn, beans, squash, and watermelon. The peasants of the region have for their farm work only hoes, plows, and hauling animals, oxen and horses; and therefore, there is not sufficient surplus production.

Southern Region Livestock Official Visited Xangongo

The director of the Southern Angola Regional Livestock Office, which includes Benguela, Huila, Namibe, and Cunene Provinces, Jose de Oliveira Correia, a veterinarian, spent several hours in Xangongo, discussing with the municipal commissar, at a meeting with him, matters associated with his special field and with the so-called project to streamline Campoa, devised in 1984 by the head of the Ministry of Agriculture.

This project has three fundamental parts: veterinary assistance for the peasant, marketing in the rural areas, and water supply to the population and the livestock.

During the brief meeting that our reporter held with that official, Oliveira Correia told us that the project programs are not being fulfilled 100 percent;

specifically, with regard to the marketing in the rural areas, and the vaccination of livestock, owing to circumstantial problems encountered on the spot, and also because many doses of vaccine which is imported, deteriorated, since it was not received on time and, particularly, for lack of refrigeration equipment, as the vaccines must be kept at a low temperature.

According to that livestock official, the bath tanks under repair in Ombandja and other municipalities involve an essential task to be carried out in order to combat ticks, and the transmission of various diseases to the herds; as is the repair of pens for handling the animals, so as to successfully conclude the annual vaccination campaigns.

Because the latter campaigns do not cover all the livestock in existence, the regional livestock director noted that there has been an increase in new focal points for diseases; and hence it is necessary to expand the vaccination system, to reduce the incidence of those diseases: contagious animal pneumonia, and hematic and symptomatic anthrax.

As he stressed, it is therefore very important to engage in the activity of expanding the prophylaxis system, so as to avoid having to resort to remedial treatment, which is far more expensive and difficult.

On this occasion, Oliveira Correia told us that the Cunene authorities are involved in having the province represented at the First National Agricultural and Livestock Fair (FNAP), to be held at the end of August in Lubango, with four animal species (bovine cattle, goats, horses, and sheep); which will be presented by traditional breeders. It should be recalled that this province is the only part of the country in which there are native breed horses, known as "Cunene horses."

The main purpose of the FNAP is to publicize the Angolan agricultural and livestock potential, as well as the intermediate technology that could contribute to the development of agriculture and livestock raising in Angola.

Water Shortage, a Problem Yet To Be Solved

The greatest problem for livestock raising in the province, which has extraordinary potential, with the advantage that most of its inhabitants are people with herding traditions, which benefit their development, is the water shortage (in addition to the South African aggression and sabotage); because it is impounded in wells, water holes, and ditches, which estimates indicate as being about 70 percent inoperative.

According to information from Jose de Oliveira Correia, by 1973 nearly 1,300 wells, water holes and ditches had been constructed all over Cunene Province.

If we exclude the population residing near the banks of rivers, especially that in the municipality of Ombandja, the other residents of Cunene, along with their livestock, have been undergoing consecutive, long-standing crises, occurring when there is little rain, as often occurs. But this has worsened extremely since 1981; for which reason, during the wet season, the traditional

breeders are forced to become nomads, undertaking the necessary move of the herds to places near water streams, which are sometimes a great distance from their places of origin.

The livestock official for the southern region remarked, during the brief meeting that we held with him in Zangongo: "This is one of the major problems to be solved as soon as possible in the southern part of the country. To date, we have had no success in this respect, at least no significant success, in view of the dimensions of the problem, which is why there is an urgent need to find ways of surmounting it."

There are two enterprises in the country on which the solution to these problems is incumbent: ENAMA [National Agricultural Mechanization Company], assigned to impound surface water, which is responsible for the task of constructing water holes; and HIDROMINA [Angolan Hydraulic Mining Company], whose assignment is that of impounding underground water, by digging ditches.

Jose de Oliveira Correia said that this situation is occurring because of a lack of equipment and qualified technicians to undertake the large-scale programs that can finally solve the tragedy of the residents of the extensive Cunene plains who, during this season of the year, are crossing them to mitigate the scourge of the drought along the large river traversing Ombandjia with its great volume of water, on its endless flow toward the sea.

[Part 4: 30 Jun 87 p 3]

[Text] In Cunene Province, which occupies an area larger than that of Denmark, Belgium, and Jamaica combined, the small number of inhabitants in comparison with the territory's area are experiencing a constant tense atmosphere, which has worsened during the past few weeks as a result of the increase in the aggressive maneuvers headed by the "Boer" army for over a decade.

Nevertheless, the hard-working local population, alongside the FAPLA, is still determined to resist the offensives of the racist South African troops. Concurrently, selfless efforts are being made for rehabilitating the region's livestock and agricultural industry, which offers extraordinary potential for development.

This was what our reporter noted during the 10 days in which he accompanied the final portion of the recent visit paid by the provincial commissar, Pedro Mutinde, of the party's Central Committee, to several municipalities in Cunene, where he observed the situation of the population (also faced with the serious drought problem), as well as the combat readiness of the troops stationed there, in constant alert, facing the constant threat of a South African attack.

As we learned from the local FAPLA and party authorities, the military situation is disturbing. The presence of many South African Army units has been noted in extensive areas of the municipalities of Kuroka, Namacunde, Kwanhama, and Ombanja. In addition to Chitado, Kalueque, and Ruacana, there are enemy forces stationed in areas close to the communes of Ombala Yo Mungo (nearly 45

kilometers southeast of Xangongo) and Naulila, situated approximately 75 kilometers southwest of the Ombandja headquarters, as well as near Ondjiva, where they have concentrated five of their regular battalions during the past few days, and have even undertaken some bombing by air.

According to the reports from our sources, the hoodlums have intensified the invasions more toward the north, reaching the municipalities of Kuvelai and Kahama (as well as the Otchinjau area, located slightly over 60 kilometers southwest of the municipal headquarters, recently); consisting almost always of four companies, including armored vehicles equipped with cannons and machine guns, and backed up by helicopters.

Landing operations by airborne troops have also become more frequent, reaching depths of about 250 kilometers; and prompting anticipation of new attacks on a large scale, particularly against small FAPLA units stationed at the vanguard defense posts, according to the authorities whom we contacted.

Terrorism and Cowardice

Even with the sophisticated resources that it has, along with its brutal violence, the army of the racist South African regime is claimed to have been proven cowardly; first, because it avoids battles with the large units of the courageous FAPLA, as has been noted during recent years.

In fact, this has occurred since the racists' severe defeat suffered in December 1983, when the Armed Forces brigade stationed in Kahana routed the enemy, inflicting heavy casualties, and preventing it from taking that heroic town by storm: over 50 "Ratel" and "AML" 90 and 60 armored vehicles were destroyed, after 2 weeks of violent battles.

Secondly, because it uses terrorist methods. As several eyewitnesses and various authorities have told us, at the time of the attack on the settlement of Anhangá (30 kilometers from Ondjiva), on 6 June, the racists murdered a local official with extremely brutal sadism.

Another Yankee-style crime, such as one sees in the films about the old days in the far west, perhaps to update the barbarous spirit of their Savimbi lackeys. Tied by a rope at the wrists to a "Kasper" make vehicle, the official was dragged along the ground until he died.

As we learned in Cunene, this practice is commonplace, in addition to crushing defenseless people fleeing from the invaded plains under the big wheels of those vehicles.

Despite the Imposed War, the People Are Working

Alongside the hard-working population, politically determined to surmount the difficulties, the party and government authorities are courageously undertaking daring endeavors aimed at rehabilitating various socioeconomic and productive sectors in the province, under the direct guidance of their dynamic young commissar.

This may be observed, for example, in the recent transfer of nearly 1,600 persons displaced by war in order to engage them in livestock and agricultural production tasks in Ekamba, where they were taken, coming from the "May Day" center located in Chiange, Huila Province, a dry, rocky region with dreadful soil for agriculture.

The village of Tchika is another example, also in the commune of Mukope, like Ekamba, nearly 50 kilometers northwest of Xangongo, where the provincial leader remarked that the local population had constructed a pen for handling livestock which is facilitating in particular the work of the veterinary technicians in their annual vaccination campaigns. As had been instructed, it also took a population census and undertook the livestock inventory.

During the visit that he paid to Tchika, Pedro Mutinde probed into the problems of the local population, estimated at 2,981 citizens, meeting with the area's traditional authorities, who cited the pressing need for plowshares and other accessories for the nearly 550 plows that they have, because most of them are inoperative for this reason. Thus, they are forced to cultivate only with hoes, which makes far more work for them and less productivity.

Reconstruction in Xangongo Threatened

The consequences of the repeated racist attacks against Cunene are quite visible throughout the area of the province. To give an example, in the municipality of Ombandja, in addition to the destruction in the health area, of the 14 medical stations in operation before the 1981 attack, only seven are currently rendering assistance to the population.

Another example, associated with education, is that 96 schools stopped operating after the large-scale attack. At present, there are only 23 establishments operating, in which nearly 4,950 students are studying, all for first level basic education, in addition to three schools assigned for adults.

This is why the authorities attach great importance to the construction industry, the main tasks to be accomplished this year being the work to restore the Xangongo Palace, health centers and stations, and schools, and to expand the local hospital, for which purpose the authorities have already formed a brigade of carpenters and stonemasons. Xangongo's main avenue is again being landscaped. The adobe houses, destroyed by bombs, are being demolished, so as to build new housing on their sites.

Work is also under way to eliminate the trash from the villages and settlements, to recruit the population for self-defense and in the BPV [People's Vigilance Brigades]; and work is likewise in progress to repair and replace pumps and pipes, as well as to dig new "chimpakas" [water holes].

Additional work under way in Ombandja is that to expand the hospital at its headquarters and the one in Chiulo; the latter located nearly 35 kilometers northwest of Xangongo, where 21 workers, headed by Luis Maria, a long-time

stonemason, who had helped to build Ondjiva (now destroyed), are constructing another recovery room and another surgery.

As we learned during Pedro Mutine's recent visit to the projects, the surgery will be divided into three infirmary sections, which will hold a total of 22 beds for men, as well as a women's infirmary, with 12 beds, and a private room. Each of the sections will have two toilets, a bathroom, and a sitting room.

Kahama Also Under Reconstruction

Some of the property destroyed by the racist air force in Kahama is being restored, or is in an advanced stage of reconstruction. A total of 18 schools are nearly completed, and plans call for the construction, within a short period of time, of an additional 12, to be built in various settlements of the municipality, to be attended by a total of nearly 2,800 pupils in grades one to six.

The Kahama hospital is in the process of being expanded, inasmuch as it can accommodate only a total of 10 patients on an in-patient basis. Pumps and pipes are also being repaired, as they are in Xangongo, owing to the presence of many holes caused by damage; and an attempt is being made to implement the plan to construct a water tank along the Caculuvar River, which flows beside the town.

Other obvious evidence that the Cunene population is, in fact, hard-working and not demoralized by the difficulties, is visible to anyone noting that the footpaths on the road connecting Lubango with Ondjiva (nearly 400 kilometers) are completely free of vegetation, precisely from the boundary between Cunene and Huila to the destroyed capital, over an expanse of approximately 220 kilometers, in marked contrast to those nearly 180 kilometers of roadway from that border to the Huila capital.

If we add these tasks to other work under way in the province, for example, that to implement the daring agricultural research project along the Cunene River (covering an expanse of 150,000 hectares, which we mentioned in the third part of this article), we could conclude that, despite the imposed war and the drought devastating the region, the people of Cunene are continuing, alongside the valiant FAPLA, bravely determined to carry on the work to remedy the adversities confronting them, on this long march of the revolution toward final victory (socialism), as we heard them sing along the roads leading us to Ondjiva.

2909

CSO: 3442/217

FIFTH REGION COMMANDER ON UNITA, RSA ATTACKS

MB151605 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Report on interview with Lieutenant Colonel Luis Faceira, commander of the 5th military region, by unidentified reporters in Lubango; date not given-- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] "Is there any activity by UNITA groups in your region?

[Faceira] "Yes, naturally. There are reasons for these groups to operate in our region because UNITA's main supply bases and training camps are situated in Namibia. By and large, UNITA's support is provided by the South African army. In addition to that, the region's size, its terrain, its population, and a large portion of the...[changes thought]. As you know, Cunene Province is sparsely populated. Between the Ondjiva region and the (Pangal) area, there is perhaps less than one inhabitant per square kilometer. UNITA takes advantage of our weakness and manages to infiltrate the area.

"The 5th region covers a number of central areas. To the north of the 5th region, UNITA has been carrying out some, but not many, classic guerrilla activities. They have tended to decrease. In the 5th region UNITA has been trying to run an infrastructure parallel to that of the Angolan Government. They have been striving to achieve this, but have not had much success because [word indistinct].

"People in this area do not support UNITA. UNITA has no more than 1,200-2,000 men. Unfortunately we have run out of time, otherwise you could have gained a true understanding of our region. If you could have traveled through the most important areas and talked to the people, it might have enabled you to see what UNITA has been doing.

"I can state that (?usually UNITA) never operates against (?our troops). They carry out a number of operations to try to survive. They steal food from the people and that is the most frequent type of activity.

"The last significant attack that they attempted to launch was against the Chicomba district in December. They were to successful as they suffered many dead, about 120. About 18 months ago they tried to attack the Caconda district, but suffered many casualties. So they stopped launching these

attacks. I believe that the present level of military preparedness of our troops prevents UNITA from attacking our (?forces)."

The commander of the 5th region's troops also spoke of the South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

[Faceira] "The South Africans respect nothing. They attacked Mongua a while ago [words indistinct]. It was a direct attack by the South African Army against our forces. Well, Mongua was a garrison [words indistinct] at the end of the Cahama-Xangongo road. I believe that they overreacted in that they deployed so many troops against 60 comrades. We regard that as absurd. We believe that we must always take into consideration the correlation of forces in order to defeat the enemy. That was a garrison without air defense and antitank means. It was simply designed to defend residents and maintain order. (?The South Africans) employed fighter aircraft, helicopters, armored vehicles, and so on. Hence, we can conclude that the South African Army no longer goes to war as happily and with so much certainty as before. Even the South Africans know this is true. Afterward they reported the attack on Mongua and admitted that it had been a difficult one. They did not fight against the armed forces, but rather a Border Guard Troop position. They had almost 20 armored vehicles destroyed by land mines and 1 helicopter was damaged.

"The South Africans know that Namibia will become independent and one of their measures is to prevent SWAPO from carrying out not only military, but also political and ideological operations inside Namibia. They (?are planning) joint operations with UNITA against our troops along the border in order to establish a buffer zone which they can control. They carry out tactical maneuvers [words indistinct]. They do not accomplish [words indistinct] strategy depends on large-scale units [words indistinct] attack FAPLA forces. What (?we experienced) in 1974 and 1975 will not be repeated today. The South African march toward Cuanza Sul is not possible today because we are better organized. These are very advantageous factors for those who are fighting.

"From what I can see, nowadays a South African youngster is not willing to fight in Angola. An educated youngster, like a South African, will ask why he is fighting in Angola and what is the point. He will want to know what the advantages will be. South Africa today has problems which both white and black South Africans ought to solve. I believe there are many contradictions within the South African society which will prevent them from getting involved in a large-scale war against the People's Republic of Angola."

/12913

CSO: 3400/148

LUANDA STUDENTS PLAN WORK DURING VACATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] More than 2,800 students from the schools on the secondary and tertiary levels in the province of Luanda will participate in the provincial vacation plan to be carried out during the second half of the month of July.

According to Filomena Henriques, head of the section for youth and support of mass organizations of the Luanda Provincial Party Committee, these students are organized in 30 youth brigades distributed throughout the zones in which they will work directly with the employees of various enterprises.

Filomena Henriques, who is also the provincial coordinator for the vacation plan, added that a provincial camp has already been established at the Kwanza-Bengo agrarian complex, with three activity sectors in which the students can engage in farm work.

This official said that the provincial office for the education and associations of secondary-level students cooperated in the drafting of the plan, so as to avoid interference with the repeat examinations for the students in the sixth and eighth grades.

Other projects included in the vacation plan are the rehabilitation of some childrens' nursery areas, the planting of trees, painting, and maintenance of some gardens in the city of Luanda.

In connection with this plan, various bodies and enterprises have been alerted, including the provincial cultural office, EDIPESCA, FTU, Textang, the Luanda Provincial Commissariat and the Kwanza-Bengo agrarian complex.

5157

CSO: 3442/209

ANGOLA

NEW LOCOMOTIVES FOR BENGUELA RAILROAD

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 May 87 p 1

[Text] The Benguela Railway (CFB) may achieve higher levels of operation in the near future with the introduction of new diesel-electric locomotives. A source at the CFB headquarters, located in Huambo province, said that the diesel locomotives will replace steam units, as part of several projects aimed at the improvement of the most important railway in Angola.

Cleofas Silinge, director general of CFB, recently announced the purchase from Brazil of 12 diesel-electrics, with a total value of \$15.3 million.

Eighty-five percent of the total cost of the locomotives was financed by CACEX, the Brazilian export credit institution, by Lloyds Bank, and by Eximbank.

CACEX also participated in 95 percent of the financing of 6 other diesel-electric work locomotives that cost \$ 3.4 million.

CFB also bought 259 freight cars from Brazil; 38 high-bed cars are already mounted and in circulation, as are 92 low-beds. The assembly of these cars is being supervised by Brazilian technicians.

All of these acquisitions are the result of a special effort by the Angolan government, who are concerned with regard to the operational status of the CFB for serving the Angolan people.

The CFB has 1348 km of track in the provinces of Benguela, Huambo, Bie and Moxico, and is capable of moving, under normal conditions, more than 2 million tons of varied cargo per year, not only within Angola, but also the neighboring, land-locked countries of Zaire and Zambia.

The rehabilitation of the CFB, agreed upon on 16 April by the heads of state of Angola, Zambia, Zaire, and Mozambique, will cost about \$280 million. An implementation committee for the rehabilitation of the CFB was created on 30 April, in Zambia, comprised of experts from that country, Angola, and Zaire. The rehabilitation project will take 2 years, and will involve a coordination of forces from the countries served by the railway; they regard the CFB as particularly important because of its role in strengthening the economies and in resolving the main developmental problems of the South and Central African peoples.

The People's Republic of Angola, through President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, has already expressed its willingness to make an effort to assure the railway's regular functioning.

The chief of state of Angola reiterated in a speech of 16 April before his counterparts of Zambia, Zaire and Mozambique, that Angola is prepared to, "take the necessary steps, within its borders, to see to it that the railway stays in service, maintaining peace in the country so as not only to serve its own interests, but also those of the neighboring peoples and those of the region."

The CFB workers have demonstrated their active commitment to the maintenance of the railway, guaranteeing its operation despite the adverse conditions created by the criminal actions of gangs from the racist regime in Pretoria, whose objective is to debilitate economically the sovereign and independent countries of the region that are opposed to the system of apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia.

Many of the CFB workers have given their lives in the defense of the railway, as a demonstration of patriotism and solidarity with the ideals of the Angolan revolution.

12857/12951

CSO: 3442/206

ANGOLA

FISH PROCESSING COMPANY EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 May 87 p 3

[Article by Jesus Silva]

[Text] Namibe--With one ship operational and five out of service for general repairs, EMPROMAR Kalahari of this city is suffering from financial strangulation, resulting in a delay of months in paying its workers, as well as a shortage of materials.

This enterprise processes fish by salting, drying, semicuring and pickling and produces fish meal, as well as canning ground and sliced tuna. With one vessel operational, it will not be able to achieve the planned production indices for the first half of the year. This will have a negative effect on the income level, and not only that, the deputy director, Lulendo Vindo, told JORNAL DE ANGOLA.

This unit, which planned to catch of 2,391 tons of fish this year and to produce 286 tons of semicured fish, 580 tons of dried fish, 2,000 tons of salted fish and 60 tons of canned fish, will only be able to come close to these figures if ERMANAL can guarantee that the fleet will be operational and if the ENATIP provides a solution to the shortage of spare parts and tires which will make normal use of the vehicles possible, this official went on to say.

In order to alleviate some of its difficulties, the enterprise intends to expand the Amilcar Cabral Production Center to provide 2,700 square meters of drying bins and 253 cubic meters of tanks made of mora wood, in order to increase the capacity of the land facilities for processing the fish catch and to increase income. It will also inaugurate a fish-meal plant in order to utilize salted and dried-fish scraps and sardines and reorganize the production centers.

This official said that his enterprise must turn to the general state budget, since it is not to blame for having damaged vessels. However, a reliable source at the Ministry of Finance said that the provincial fishing office only has funds to cover investments, and not damage.

A recent Ministry of Finance directive issued when the funds were turned over to the provinces says that each enterprise must rely on its own resources to survive, and that if it cannot, it will be forced to merge with another or to shut down. This is a serious problem.

What solutions will the officials at EMPROMAR Kalahari be able to find?

5157

CSO: 3442/207

ANGOLA

SHORTAGE OF RAW MATERIALS HAMPERS PRODUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] The TUDOR company, (Angolan Battery Society), forecast a current year production level of 25,000 automobile batteries and 1.5 million small batteries; it has had a sales volume of 9 million kwanzas per month since January.

This information was provided by the director general of the company, Eng. Sousa Morais, who said that the company's production capacity is 55,000 automobile batteries and 6.5 million small batteries per year.

According to Eng. Sousa Morais, the forecast for 1987 will not be achieved, since TUDOR does not yet have its import license for raw materials, a request for which has been placed with the Industry Ministry.

He also said that, even if the license is obtained in the next few days, the raw materials would not arrive until December, for utilization in 1988. Confirming the production capacity of his company, Sousa Morais said that during 1978-1980 TUDOR had produced an average of 50,000 automobile batteries and 5 million small batteries per year. Last year, production fell by 20 percent, and TUDOR produced only 16 million automobile batteries and about 1 million small batteries, for a variety of reasons.

With regard to raw materials, he said that these are imported from some European countries (West Germany, Holland, France, Great Britain and Portugal) and from Asia; lead, the most important raw material, is imported from Peru. With things as they are, the director general is looking to adopt measures to achieve budgeted production levels, to conserve his stock of raw materials, and to keep employees occupied for as much time as possible.

With regard to means available to deal with the present situation, the TUDOR director general said that there is no way to obtain the raw materials locally, and he made reference to the possibility of working through SACILDA (the Angolan Industrial Commerce Society), located in Luanda, who might include the needed raw materials in its imports.

As for the company's marketing activities, Eng. Sousa Morais said that TUDOR performs its own marketing and distribution functions, counting among its customers several state-owned companies and private firms, but its production is not sufficient to meet demand.

TUDOR employs 285 workers, of which 10 are trainees. Its personnel are trained in Lisbon (Portugal) through the collaboration of the company's Portuguese affiliate.

The company has a cafeteria, a clinic, and transportation for its personnel provided by 3 cars. It has had problems with deliveries due to a lack of adequate rolling stock, since, according to Soussa Morais, the company's only trucks were purchased in 1978-79. TUDOR was founded in 1968, and began production in 1970.

12857/12951

CSO: 3442/206

PLANS CALL FOR REACTIVATING BENGUELA SALT PRODUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Benguela--The Provincial Salt Enterprise (EMPROSAL) produced an estimated 3,884 tons of salt between January and May of this year in three of its five production units, which were rebuilt at the beginning of this year in the municipality of Baia-Farta.

To achieve an increase in salt production, three new motor pumps were installed at the salt lakes, and efforts were launched to reactivate two other production units which were seriously damaged by the recent catastrophes in the province.

The annual plan of the EMPROSAL, which calls for an estimated 25,000 tons, may have to be adjusted on the basis of present working conditions, and by the end of this year, the production total may be about 15,000 tons.

The low price at which salt is selling is the reason for the financial instability of the enterprise. Salt is sold at 1 kwanza per kilogram, which does not cover costs, according to an official at the enterprise who was quoted by the ANGOP.

The difficulties in distributing the product of the enterprise resulting from the shortage of vehicles is also making it hard to increase present income. Additional income would contribute to resolving such problems as the payment of workers' wages, which are five months in arrears.

The five production units of the EMPROSAL, all of them located in the municipality of Baia-Farta, employ a total of 300 workers, 270 of them directly involved in productive activity.

Container Production

Angolan Containers, an enterprise in this city involved in producing metal containers for various purposes, is momentarily expecting authorization to purchase a capsule production line in order to supply the provinces in the central and southern parts of the country, its director, Julio Fernandes, told the ANGOP.

When the purchase of this capsule-manufacturing line has been effected by Angolan Containers, its monetary income will improve.

This enterprise expects to produce more than 8 million metal cans by the end of this year, but it is unlikely to reach this goal in view of the shortage of certain secondary products (liquid rubber) and the extreme age of its equipment.

In 1986, the director of the enterprise said, output totalled 5,668,075 metal containers, representing 92 percent of the goal planned for the period.

Angolan Containers employs a total of 212 workers, including 43 women.

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CSO: 3442/209

VARIOUS ASPECTS OF BENGU DEVELOPMENT PROJECT DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Jun 87 p 3

[Article by Luis Ferreira]

[Text] The draft project for the technical, social and economic development of the province of Bengo the first phase of which has already been completed, recommends very detailed work in the agricultural, fishing, tourist and industrial sectors in order to facilitate the development of the region between the present and the year 2000.

This effort, which is presently in its second phase, will be implemented by the Bulgarian TECHNOEXPORTSTROY enterprise within the framework of the agreements signed by Angola and Bulgaria, as we reported yesterday.

The technical draft for the socioeconomic development of the province of Bengo, at an estimated cost of \$726,000, established in this initial phase that the industry in the region clearly reveals a monocentric structure, with the city of Caxito, the capital, being the main industrial center. The draft project indicates that if significant reserves of oil are not discovered, or if fishing is not developed, and in this connection the canning industry which could lead to the rapid growth of the large industrial center in Ambriz, there will be a lack of justification for expecting some changes in the industrial structure of the territory.

Bengo, which has about 48 industrial enterprises and a contingent of 3,905 fully employed workers, totals 1,227,525 square km in area. Notable in this sector is the Heroes of Caxito Sugar Mill, where the labor force exceeds 78 percent of the total. The other industries are regarded as small and of relatively little importance, except for the FAPLA Elastic Factory.

The current project draft further indicates that the other residential locality with industrial development prospects is Mabubas, where the electric plant and another which produces plumbing facilities are located. There is also a wood-extraction enterprise, where the activity has slowed somewhat.

However, the draft project indicates that the importance of Mabubas to the economy of the province will increase beginning in 1988, when reconstruction

work on the electric plant has been completed. As of that time, plans call for rebuilding production of plumbing fixtures, since the present level does not suffice to satisfy current demand.

Again in connection with the municipality of Ambriz, which is regarded as of vital importance to the undertaking because of the labor force employed (16.7 percent of the total), it is believed that this locality can in the future develop industrial activity related to the use of the assets of the sea, methods of obtaining oil, fishing and salt production.

In this connection, we learned that at the Catulo State Enterprise, 1,600 tons of salt are produced annually, provided that the rainfall is normal.

With regard to the industrial potential of the municipality of Icolo and Bengo, no concrete data or prospects could be established in this initial phase. Moreover, the draft project says that in view of the specialization of this municipality in the production of cotton, expansion of the cotton factory located in Catete should be proposed, with plans on that basis for its gradual conversion into a modern textile mill.

The sugar mill in Catete will develop similarly. According to the project draft, a plan of a new type for the rehabilitation of this plant has been prepared, with the first phase scheduled for completion by the end of next year. The project draft also calls for planting highly productive new units for the cultivation of sugar cane.

Moreover, the draft project expresses the view that greater and more particular attention should be devoted to the construction materials industry, in order to deal with the difficulties the province is currently experiencing.

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CSO: 3442/209

DEMBOS COFFEE PROSPECTS FOR 1987 ESTIMATED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] The Dembos Territorial Coffee Enterprises in Quibaxe expect to harvest 5,700 tons of coffee beans this year, it was established at an assessment meeting held with the political coordinator of these enterprises, Filipe Quinguengo (Mabiola), a member of the Central Committee of the party.

During that meeting, the directors of the four production units which make up the enterprise explained the difficulties the workers are encountering, stressing the shortages of food supplies, medical aid and construction materials for housing.

It was noted that the puppets in the pay of South Africa, if only sporadically, are still continuing their terrorist actions, plundering food supplies, burning medicines and destroying the homes of the peasants.

These actions by the bandits are designed above all to create panic among the working masses and to threaten the production plans established.

The Dembos Territorial Coffee Enterprises currently employ 3,430 workers, and their wage situation has been regularized.

Peasants' Associations

The coordinator of the enterprises, Felipe Quinguengo (Mabiola), a member of the Central Committee of the party, recently met with the coordinators of the 14 peasants' associations in that locality.

During the meeting, the representatives of the associations indicated their desire to continue contributing to the recovery of agricultural production in the province of Bengo, despite the difficulties encountered. They spoke about the lack of support and the shortage of vehicles, machetes, files, clothing and some food products, such as salt, sugar, soap and beans.

On the other hand, they voiced their doubts about the sale prices for bananas and squash, crops which are plentiful in that area, because, they said, "Some merchants pay 15 kwanzas per kilogram, but others pay only 10."

Felipe Mabiola, in turn, painted a picture for those present of the socioeconomic situation the country is experiencing, and he urged the association members to commit themselves increasingly to the battle for farm development and to redouble their vigilance against all the enemies, for, as he said, "If we do not have strength in the rural sector, we will have no products."

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CSO: 3442/209

BRIEFS

BPV ROLE PRAISED--The BPV today is a movement with about 1.5 million members and it is growing. The brigades constitute one of the broadest mass fronts in the country and their energy should be utilized. Col "Bota Militar" says about this, moreover: "Many difficulties and shortcomings were encountered in organizing an adequate structure on a scientific basis, because of the enormous volume of mass enrollments." This means that the number of brigade members will increase. Their authority must increase consistent with their number. It is, therefore, legitimate to propose in this connection that the BPV enjoy a real and effective juridical-state status in Angolan society, in other words that this organization also be made a part of the letter and the spirit of Article 10 of the Electoral Law and Article 45 of the Constitutional Law, in order to avoid providing the counterrevolution with room to maneuver. Marxist-Leninist juridical science has already proven that the crime level cannot be reduced merely by making the methods of repression more sophisticated. A social counterpart is needed. Here the BPV can play a preponderant role in the future with the establishment of reeducation or vocational training centers in the residential areas most seriously affected. There is also the problem of abandoned children, a virus which leads to a rise in the level of crime. In this sphere of activity as well, the brigade members, through the education and childrens' commissions, can exert a considerable influence through the building of boarding facilities for these thousands of orphaned or neglected children who are shoeshine boys today. But all of this can be achieved easily if this desire can be raised to the level of law. This may happen as a result of the recognition of the BPV as an organization governed by juridical-state relations. In short, this is a matter which the legislative bodies in the country should undertake to consider. [By Carmo Neto] [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Jun 87 p 3] 5157

REFUGEES RESETTLED IN CUNENE--Lubango--The first secretary of the Cunene Provincial Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, Pedro Mutinde, a member of the CC, announced in the locality of Manquete on Thursday that during 1986, the authorities in that province allowed the social reintegration of 255 citizens who had been members of the UNITA, within the context of the policy of clemency decreed by the party. This announcement was made during an educational session attended by the Cunene provincial authorities and a group of persons displaced by the war who were transferred last week from areas in the Huila territory to others in Cunene, their province of origin. Activities

of this sort have been under way for some weeks in various municipalities in Cunene, with the holding of meetings to explain to the people the need for the clemency policy, as a means of guaranteeing the national harmony urged by the MPLA-Labor Party. The authorities in the municipality of Ombadja drafted a schedule of activities to be completed by the end of next week. It began last Tuesday with a meeting in which the forces of law and order and the Party Youth participated. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Jun 87 p 1] 5157

FINA OIL PRODUCTION--The Fina Oil of Angola enterprise earned profits totaling 388,790,713 kwanzas (about \$1,295,000) in 1986, according to the accounting report published recently in Luanda by that oil company. Of the total profit earned by that company, 283,874,844 kwanzas came from oil prospecting and production, and 104,915,869 from oil refining. The oil production of the company came to 1,795,685.9 metric tons this year, up 1.4 percent over 1985. The increase in volume was 25,253.8 metric tons. The investments made by Fina Oil in 1986 came to 594,835,666 kwanzas, including 254,479,055 in the prospecting and production sector and 340,356,611 in refining. Where refining is concerned, the company processed 1,452,183 metric tons of crude oil in 1986, representing an increase of 867 tons over the preceding year. It is to be noted that despite the situation experienced in 1986 as a result of the sharp drop in the price of crude oil, the activities of Fina Oil resulted in a positive balance. [Text] [Luana JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 May 87 p 12] 5157

USSR TRAINING AID--Moscow--The Soviet Union will establish four vocational training centers in Angola, according to a Soviet-Angolan agreement reached during the visit paid to the USSR by a delegation representing the Angolan Ministry of Education. There are already five centers of this type in operation in Angola. The centers to be built in Luanda, Lubango and Huambo will train skilled cadres for civil construction, agriculture and the metal-mechanical and energy industries. The centers will train 900 specialists each year. The courses, which have been planned with the cooperation of Soviet teachers, will last 2 years. During the 10 days the Angolan delegation stayed in the Soviet Union, the members visited Kishinev and Minsk, the capitals of the federated republics of Moldavia and Belorussia, respectively. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 May 87 p 12] 5157

NEW OIL TERMINAL IN SOYO--Construction of the new National Fuel Society (SONANGOL) oil terminal, with a capacity of 4,100 cubic meters, has reached an advanced phase. The terminal will be equipped for automatic offloading, fuel storage, and other infrastructural support. The construction task, performed by six foreign companies, is being supervised by SONANGOL technicians, who are looking forward to a second phase of the construction under which the complex will be equipped to load and fill butane gas tanks. Twenty-two workers at Soyo recently completed a course for oil equipment production and maintenance operators. The course, promoted by Texaco, and lasting 2 years, was taught by technicians of Overseas Technical Services International, Limited, and its graduates will be immediately assimilated into production activities. Texaco, will also begin exploration activities in August at the "Lombo-West" platform in Block 2 of the Angolan offshore fields, where it operates in association with SONANGOL, Total, and the Brazilian oil company, "Braspetro." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 May 87 p 3] 12857/12951

FOOD AID ACCORD WITH FRG--The People's Republic of Angola and West Germany signed a food aid agreement yesterday in Luanda. The agreement, signed at the end of a conference of delegates from the two countries covers the provision to Angola by West Germany of 3650 metric tons of flour. The head of the Angolan delegation, Vice-minister of Foreign Relations Venancio de Moura, said that these food supplies from West Germany will be distributed to the refugees of regions where emergency conditions prevail. With regard to Angolan-West German cooperation, Venancio de Moura said that a greater level, closer to the capacity of both parties, could be desired. He considered that, with the signing of the agreement, the level of such cooperation would be greatly increased. The minister from West Germany said that his country is prepared to intensify economic relations with Angola through assistance programs and direct financing. He also said that the adherence of Angola to the Lome III Convention would contribute greatly to such increased assistance, since that document constitutes a fundamental element in the relations between African countries and those of the European Economic Community, of which West Germany is a member. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 May 87 p 1] 12857/12951

CUNENE REFUGEES TO RETURN--Refugees from Cunene that have been located in central Cangolo and other parts of Huila province should be transported to certain Cunene provincial areas so as to participate in agricultural and cattle production. The first secretary of the Cunene province JMPLA, who made the announcement, said recently in Castanheira de Pera that three brigades, consisting of 300 young students, had been mobilized for the construction of a village for the refugees in Manquete. The project will begin to be implemented at production camp time, during the school holidays. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 May 87 p 3] 12857/12951

CSO: 3442/206

BIYA DISCUSSES FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICY, PRESENTS BUDGET

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in English 23 Jun 87 pp 3, 5

[Text]

Set at CFA 650,000 million, the budget is CFA 150,000 million short of last year's, and will enable us to fight through the crisis according to the Head of State.

Here runs the full text of the 1987/88 Finance bill presented to members of Parliament last Saturday by the Head of State, H.E. Paul Biya.

**Mr. President of the National Assembly,
Honourable Members of Parliament,**

First of all, I would like to thank Mr. Solomon Tandeng Muna, President of the National Assembly, for his welcome wishes and for the encouragement and flattering words he has addressed to me.

Before talking to you about the budget and the measures that should be taken to enable our economy to cope with the world crisis, I would like to give you a brief summary of our

activity during the financial year that is drawing to an end.

FOREIGN POLICY

First of all, in the area of foreign policy, Cameroon remained faithful to its traditional policies of non-alignment, national independence and international co-operation. Our diplomacy was geared towards our active participation, prestige and influence on the international arena.

As part of this intensive diplomatic activity, we received several statesmen in our country, particularly the former Prime Minister of Israel, Mr. Shimon Peres, the French Prime Minister, Mr. Jacques Chirac and two days ago, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, the current Prime Minister of Israel.

Exercising our full sovereignty, we re-established diplomatic relations with the State of Israel, while maintaining our friendship with the Arab world.

I paid official and state visits to several friendly countries, namely the Federal Republic of Germany, the Vatican, Canada, China, Morocco and France.

These visits provided the opportunity to consolidate the bonds of friendship and co-operation between Cameroon and the said countries as well as to assess the scope of our country's esteem, credibility and prestige in Africa and the world.

Similarly, the joint commission meeting between Cameroon and Brazil, Greece, Rwanda and Zaire further portray our abiding desire to maintain mutually beneficial relations with all countries of goodwill.

As concerns multilateral relations, Cameroon contributed to all initiatives to promote co-operation and solidarity in Central Africa.

As a member of the O.A.U. ad hoc committee responsible for settling the Chadian conflict, our country participated actively in the first meeting of the committee which took place in Libreville last April.

Moreover, I very recently received the former leader of the GUNT, Mr. Goukouni Weddeye, so as to make our own brotherly contribution to the establishment of lasting peace in Chad.

Our country participated in many international confe-

rences including the Non-Aligned countries' summit, the Islamic Conference summit and the 22nd Conference of Heads of State of the Organization of African Unity.

Lastly, I would like to seize this opportunity to reassert our condemnation of the odious system of apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

DOMESTIC POLICY

At the level of domestic policy, we pursued our policy of democratization and of liberalization of national life.

For the first time, the elections of the basic organs of the party had the pluralism of candidatures. This pluralism will be maintained for future municipal and legislative elections.

In order to improve the functioning of the party and to give it more life, steps have been taken to restructure its national and basic organs.

Many sensitization and information seminars have been conducted by the officials of the party and its ancillary organs. In this connection, the seminars on the economic crisis were a resounding success and I would like to exhort the active participation, the suggestions and the very positive work accomplished by the militants, as well as the proposals and ideas in order to help the country to overcome the crisis.

This intensive political activity reflects the determination of our party to be an effective tool at the service of the country and for its development and I would like to thank and congratulate all the militants for their dynamism, enthusiasm and support.

At the level of economic policy, we pursued our efforts in the areas of equipment, transport, communications and housing. For example,

- the continuation of the construction of more than 10,000 low-cost housing units;
- the granting of loans amounting to more than 18,000 million CFA francs by the Housing Loans Fund to Cameroonians who wish to own a home; and
- the financing of the sixth road project.

THE CRISIS

However, the international crisis which has affected almost all countries in the world is now affecting our country very seriously and is hampering our development.

This crisis has been aggravated by the fall in the prices of all raw materials and we have already recorded a significant drop in our export earnings. Consequently, we have to anticipate a deficit in our balance of payments for the financial year which is coming to an end.

The budget for the 1987/88 financial year and its attendant measures reflect this extremely difficult economic situation.

The budget is closed off in revenue and expenditure at 650,000 million CFA francs as against 800,000 million for the previous year.

400,000 million will be allotted to the recurrent expenditure of the state and 250,000 million to public investment.

In spite of the crisis, this allocation reflects our determination to maintain the functioning of state machinery and to continue to stimulate production.

The distribution of credits according to sectors is consistent with our Sixth Five-Year plan, that is, priority is given to the development of rural areas and communications infrastructure.

With respect to the social and cultural domains, school, university and vocational training infrastructure will be increased.

As concerns health, the building of the Yaounde and Douala referral hospitals will be completed and some existing health units will be renovated.

FIGHTING THE CRISIS

As you are aware, the measures in this budget designed to combat the crisis reflect our determination to first mobilize our own resources.

We will therefore take draconian measures concerning:

- the lifestyle of the State;
- the management of national resources;
- public expenditure;
- State revenue;
- national production;
- the administrative machinery;
- external debt.

As concerns the lifestyle of the State, wastage will be eliminated.

The State should no longer be considered as a milch cow.

To this end, I have requested the ministers concerned to immediately revise all regulations granting benefits and allowances to public service employees, the implementation of which has led to intolerable abuses.

Some of those regulations concern:

- the use of telephones;
- the use of government vehicles;
- the supply of fuel;
- free water and electricity;
- transportation expenses;
- the opening and functioning of imprests; and
- the payment of pensions.

As concerns the management of our national resources, rigour and moralization will be reinforced through:

- the strict control of the allocation of government houses;

- the denouncing of all forms of abuse ;
- the selling of some houses ; and
- the encouragement of civil servants and State employees to own houses through the housing-loan and hire-purchase schemes.

With respect to public expenditure, there is a need for frugality and control.

This entails :

- strict controls and elimination of all unwarranted payments ;
- strict revaluation of public and semi-public corporations which will henceforth be maintained only with due regard for profitability and actual performance ;
- the revision of the articles of association of all public and semi-public corporations in order to limit wastage and curtail the extravagant benefits granted to the officials and senior staff of these corporations ;
- the privatization of some of these corporations ;
- the closure of some costly and unprofitable economic missions abroad ; and
- the reduction of the staff of embassies.

With regard to State revenue, measures will be taken to collect revenue and eliminate customs fraud and tax evasion by :

- pursuing efforts to ensure the regular collection of customs and fiscal revenue ;

- greater control of revenue.
- collection of outstanding revenue and all monies owing the State ;
- controlling the inflation of bills for work done for the State by setting up a directorate general for projects control and introducing price schedules.

Lastly, penalties and prison terms will be inflicted on any persons found guilty of corruption, misappropriation and embezzlement of public funds.

As concerns national production, it will be boosted by :

- the development of agriculture and stockfarming which are the bedrock of our economy, especially through the newly created Agricultural Credit Bank ;

- granting aid to small — and medium-sized undertakings by :
- setting up a suitable financing body — the Industrial and Commercial Credit Bank — to replace FOGAPE (Aid and Loan Guarantee Fund for Small — and Medium-sized Undertakings) ;

- facilitating the granting of the benefits of the various schedules of the Investment Code to small — and medium-sized undertakings and industries ;

- speeding up the making of decisions regarding investment matters.

- promotion of production by protecting national industries against uncontrolled and fraudulent imports.

Lastly, as I have said before, Cameroonians should consume products made in Cameroon.

AT THE ADMINISTRATIVE LEVEL

CONTROL OF PERSONNEL AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE

The measures under way to improve the public service will be pursued with greater rigour and firmness.

The census of the employees of the State will enable us to check certain abnormal situations which put a strain on the budget of the State because of bogus or dishonest public servants.

All persons who reach the prescribed age limit will be systematically placed on retirement.

I would like to seize this opportunity to remind you that retirement is not a punishment. It is the logical conclusion of a career at the service of the State and is in line with a legitimate desire to rest.

Two criteria will be used to determine the time of retire-

ment : age and, from now on, length of service.

Already, nearly 3,700 public servants have been retired this year.

The official working hours will be changed in order to give every Cameroonian enough time to carry out economic development activities, particularly in the agricultural and livestock sectors.

Saturday will be free but working hours will be aligned to those of the private sector, particularly those of the banks, that is from 7.30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

And I must add that strict controls will be carried out by the administration to ensure the punctuality of employees. Absenteeism will be punished with the utmost rigour.

Finally, a project is under study to encourage a greater development of liberal professions.

As regards loans, we will resort to friendly countries :

The size of our external debt is reasonable and our country's credibility is still intact.

Consequently we can obtain loans from friendly countries and international lenders.

Developed countries will demonstrate their solidarity by assisting us but they will also have to consider it in their interest because the third world constitutes a sizeable potential market for their products.

Concurrently with such bilateral assistance, our country will continue to take active part within appropriate international bodies in shaping a more just international economic order and in stabilizing the prices of raw materials.

Mr. President of the National Assembly,
Honourable Members of Parliament,

This plan of rigour, the major outlines of which I have just sketched, should enable us to overcome the crisis without resorting to the International Monetary Fund.

But these measures will be ineffective if we do not implement them together — in which case resorting to the IMF will become inevitable.

To overcome these difficult times, I am appealing to Cameroonians to :

- come together to face the crisis ;
- be more duty conscious ;
- show proof of greater discipline and civic sense ;
- be more aware of their responsibilities.

Let's not take the easy path !

We should roll up our sleeves and go to work !... The future of our country depends on it !

We should also think of our children, it is for them that we have to overcome the crisis so as to bequeath to them a strong, prosperous and free Cameroon !

It is a true challenge which has been thrown to us. Let us face it together... and overcome it !

Long Live Cameroon !

/9274

CSO: 3400/147

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

FOOD AID GRANTED--Lisbon, 14 Jul (AFP)--The Guinea-Bissau Government and the World Food Program [WFP] today in Bissau signed agreements on 4.5 tons [figure as received] of food aid valued at \$3 million, announced the GUINEA-BISSAU NEWS AGENCY. According to the agency, this aid, which will be spread over 3 years, will be distributed to health centers, primary schools, and other education establishments. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in French 2053 GMT 14 Jul 87 AB] /9599

CSO: 3400/143

MOZAMBIQUE

SOUTH AFRICA-TRAINED ARMED BANDITS INFILTRATE MANHICA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] A woman who was considered by the armed bandits in the Madjossi region to be a "princess" was captured on the 28th of May by Mozambican Armed Forces in Manhica, 75 km north of Maputo, according to a military source.

Isabel Wamusse, daughter of the "queen," Madjossi, was captured along with her son and two nephews during an operation carried out by the FPLM; the operation also resulted in the destruction of an encampment, and the freeing of about 40 prisoners.

Madjossi is the name of an ancient chief who during the colonial period ruled in the region. It is assumed that the chief has since died.

Our source said that when armed bandits first infiltrated the region at the beginning of 1984, the "queen," Madjossi collaborated with them, and later took command of them along with her daughter, now captured. It is thought that the "queen" fled during the attack. He added that, in another locale, near Manhica, people will be returned to their homes "within a few days" since the FPLM destroyed a hideout of the bandits.

In Manhica, it has been verified that there has recently been activity on the part of groups of armed bandits, mainly in the coastal region of Calanga; the region was infiltrated, under night cover, from South Africa via the regions of Mapulanguene and Macaene.

Last month, the tourist center at Bilene, in Gaza, was the target of an attack carried out by a group of bandits. In the attack, the bandits raided and forced entry into homes before they were put to flight. They were well uniformed and well equipped militarily, said our source, adding that he has been informed that another group of bandits is said to have infiltrated the southern zone of the country in May, via the Save River, fleeing from military operations that were in progress in the North Central part of Mozambique. Our source said that armed bandits captured by the FPLM in both Gaza and Maputo said that they had been trained at South African military bases. He said that he knows that military agents and the police recruit Mozambican emigrants to join the ranks of the bandits after having trained them at bases located in the eastern Transvaal, close to the Mozambican border.

The source added that South Africa, in addition to recruiting, training, equipping, and infiltrating armed bandits into Mozambique, has also violated Mozambican air space with overflights of planes and helicopters.

RSA REPORTEDLY CONTINUES TO SUPPLY BANDITS

MB151357 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] South Africa has been escalating its violence in the country and its destabilization in the region. Statements collected by our Inhambane correspondent, Ulisa Matemula, prove that the apartheid regime is continuing to supply the armed bandits inside Mozambican territory.

[Begin Matemula recording] It is difficult to reach many areas in Inhambane Province. The armed bandits were supplied by South African aircraft at (Mahatela) early on 8 May 1987. (Mahatela) is an area of many lagoons and dunes about 12 km from the coast and dozens of kilometers from the main village in Vilanculo district.

Objects which were not initially identified were thrown from an aircraft and fell in (Chipite) lagoon, where they were found underwater. A team of experts of the Mozambican Navy, including divers, went to the lagoon to recover the goods. This team was accompanied by a number of national newsmen.

The trip between Vilanculo and (Mahatela) was made by a tractor pulling a trailer and lasted two days. The tractor did an average of 10 km per hour with some rest stops. There was no road. The tractor driver had to use the plain's free spaces to move on. Sometimes it was necessary for the passengers to get out and walk so that the tractor would not get bogged down in the mud. We finally arrived in (Mahatela) at night on 17 June 1987. We stayed near (Niamanine) lagoon. It was very cold and some FPLM soldiers were warming themselves by a fire.

Nearby was an armed bandit camp which had been destroyed in mid-May by the glorious FPLM forces. The bandits had used this area as a landing strip, although aircraft never landed there. One night, we heard aircraft overflying the area. We also heard things falling, but we did not know what they were. A man whom we found in (Mahatela) after he had fled from bandit captivity said that the bandits had tied him up and gone to the place where the goods had fallen. He explained that they returned with arms, boots, and food. We saw some burned wood at the place and we believe that it was from one of the containers with goods for the bandits.

After three days of intensive work, the experts of the Mozambican Navy together with divers from Inhassoro district managed to take three parachutes

and five large bags of military cloth out of (Chipite) lagoon. The first two parachutes were taken from the water on 19 June. The third parachute and the bags were brought out the next day. All had notices printed on: USFSM 1600, load capacity lbs-(?ton) [preceding word in English]: 2,200 and 5,000. At the bottom of the lagoon we also saw the remains of other parachutes that had been burned by the bandits. This proves that the criminals want to hide the fact that they receive logistical and material support from South Africa.
[end recording]

/12913

CSO: 3400/148

MOZAMBIQUE

MATOLA SALT WORKS OPENED TO FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] Industrialist Zacarias Fernandes, owner of a salt mill in Matola, whose total annual production is about 3,000 tons, feels that, "It's time that we penetrate the marketplace of neighboring countries and sell them salt, because they don't have it and we are the best producers in the region." This pronouncement was made because Fernandes is seeking a national or international partner to share in the upgrading of his operation, a possibility that has been approved by the government.

Zacarias Fernandes took over the salt mill when it was about to be abandoned, shortly before independence, but the serious problems that he encountered have required large amounts of money, at this point amounting to almost 60,000 contos, to produce quantities that are well below installed capacity. Our reporter paid a long visit to the installation. There are no firm figures regarding its scope of operations. The work there involves 25 people, and the plant includes a number of barriers surrounding the plant; these are frequently inundated by the sea. The survival of the salt mill, according to Fernandes, cannot be assured by short term solutions, but requires answers that are economically viable.

For example, without cement, not enough crystallization units can be built to justify the investment needed for upkeep and maintenance. Fernandes told NOTICIAS that a huge investment is not required, but only enough to cover the costs of cement and equipment, some of which is available in the domestic market; such an investment could triple the plant's production.

Were this to happen, the benefit to the country would be great, especially if we recall that Mozambique was recognized as one of the biggest potential producers of salt, and had the responsibility to supply the entire southern African region. This was some years ago at a meeting of the SADCC in Arusha, Tanzania.

Almost all of Zacarias Fernandes' production goes to the southern provinces, with another proportion going to the city of Maputo.

12857/12951

CSO: 3443/202

BRIEFS

NEW PRESIDENT FOR BEIRA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL--In a ceremony presided over by the governor of Sofala, Francisco Masquil, last Tuesday, Teixeira Manjama was installed as the new president of the Executive Council of the city of Beira. The nomination of a new head of the organization was the result of having named his predecessor, Manuel Cambezo, to the provincial party committee in Sofala, in a move aimed at strengthening that secretariat. Governor Masquil emphasized the importance of the city of Beira and its port for the countries of the SADCC, especially those of the "hinterland". In Beira, he also underlined the fact that many critical actions connected with the "Beira Corridor" development are centered in Beira. The governor of Sofala also exhorted the new president of the Executive Council to work with the people, and to create the conditions that will allow the city to show a new face, looking to the future and to progress. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jun 87 p 3] 12857/12951

SALT DETAINED IN BUZI--About 30 tons of salt produced in Djenguene, Chitanda has been detained at Amparo, in the Buzi district of Sofala due to a lack of means of transportation to its destination. Also, the people in the district surrounding the salt mills have tried to channel off the product in small quantities, and under difficult circumstances. The 30 tons of salt is beginning to deteriorate, and has only now begun to arouse the interest of the district government according to what was told to us by the local manager; the shipment is part of a larger quantity of 200 tons. Antonio Nhica, the Buzi manager, said that if the salt mill at Djenguene didn't have transportation problems, shortages of qualified personnel, and a lack of bags in which to package the salt, there would not be such a shortage of the product in Sofala province and other parts of the country. He added that shipment of the salt is carried out under difficult conditions, since the transporters have to operate with small boats on the high seas, and over long distances.

SOLAR ENERGY IN MIEZE--A flour mill powered by solar energy is to be installed in the rural district of Mize, outside the city of Pemba, according to a source at the Agrarian House. The construction phase for the mill is proceeding "successfully," under the supervision of a technical team from Reggio-Emilia, according to our source. Those in charge at Agrarian House in Mize feel that the installation of the flour mill will eliminate the necessity for local farmers to travel to Pemba to process their flour. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 May 87 p 3] 12857/12951

CSO: 3443/202

DESPITE UN, WALVIS BAY REMAINS PART OF RSA, OFFICIAL SAYS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Jul 87 pp 1, 3

[Text]

WALVIS BAY: In spite of any action by the United Nations, Walvis Bay would remain part and parcel of South Africa, the deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Willie Breytenbach, said today.

Speaking here at a parade to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the enclave, he said it became a part of the Union of South Africa in 1910, having being proclaimed a British Protectorate in 1878.

"Historically and constitutionally, Walvis Bay is part of South Africa; in a geographic and military sense, however, it cannot separate itself from South West Africa."

It had never formed part of the German Protectorate and it was not included in the mandate granted by the League of Nations to South Africa.

"Then suddenly in 1978 Swapo demanded that Walvis Bay be declared an integral party of South West Africa. The United Nations, with its usual surrender to blackmail and terrorism, readily agreed

and passed a Security Council resolution to that effect.

"But I want to give the assurance that no resolution passed by the United Nations and no action taken by the United Nations can make Walvis Bay a part of South West Africa," he said.

Mr Badenhorst also said South Africa could not allow the threat presented by the military build-up to the north (Angola) to the territorial integrity of Namibia to be translated into reality.

"While it is common knowledge that Swapo is no longer an important factor, it remains a pawn in the hands of the forces of revolution and darkness.

"We dare not underestimate those forces. To the north of where we stand today, there is a

massive build-up of weapons of war. The Soviet Union is flooding Angola with the most sophisticated and advanced weapons. It is flooding Angola with tens of thousands of surrogate soldiers.

"The military build-up to the north of us is a hostile build-up. It is a build-up of aggression. It is a build-up that threatens the territorial integrity of South West Africa, and, ultimately, of South Africa as well," he said.

South Africa had not hesitated to protect the territorial integrity of Namibia against "communist infiltration and expansionism".

"We will not hesitate in the future to protect South West Africa and indeed South Africa against the source of communist expansionism." -

/9274

CSO: 3400/151

KATUTURA RESIDENTS PROTEST MUNICIPAL PRICE INCREASES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Jul 87 p 1

[Article by Jean Sutherland]

[Text]

THOUSANDS OF Katutura residents have mobilised to protest against this month's spate of municipal price hikes.

For the last few days, people have been pounding the dusty township streets collecting signatures in a door-to-door petition campaign as grassroots resistance mounts.

"We, the residents of Katutura, condemn and reject the unreasonable and one-sided decision of the Superintendent and Advisory Board to drastically increase the tariffs of essential services," the petition says.

Prices set to go up from yesterday include a massive 57% increase for garbage removal, around 40% for bus fares (up by between 12c to 30c), water (10%) and electricity (8,5%).

The petition calls for an immediate end to these "humiliating actions".

The hikes come, Katutura residents underline, amid:

- rampant unemployment
- daily price increases in basic necessities
- families being put on the street, virtually daily, because of rental arrears
- no work creation or development of the area
- unhealthy and disastrous surroundings: including dusty, treacherous and unlit roads, dirty sewage water "which flows everywhere"
- a total lack of recreation areas and sportsfields

● and, a distressingly high crime rate.

One community worker told The Advertiser today that an estimated 6 to 7 000 signatures had already been handed in this week at Windhoek Mayor Eugene Joubert's office.

Joubert has apparently been unavailable, but is expected to be accessible today.

The campaign is far from over.

More signatures are being collected, and "by the end of this weekend we hope to have thousands more", one volunteer worker told The Advertiser.

Information meetings are also planned.

The petition states that Katuturans were in no way consulted over the latest hikes, nor

properly informed - "apart from the newspaper reports, which have become a trademark of the Katutura superintendent".

The petitioners also demand "information and consultation over all decisions and actions that affect our welfare".

This week's protest action reportedly sprang from the workers following widespread dismay in the township over the latest hikes.

Prominent residents were involved in an initial planning session, and the move then had a ripple effect.

"It is a general issue affecting virtually every single resident," one Katuturan said.

Residents warn that unless their pleas are heeded, they could be forced to take "further appropriate action".

/9274

CSO: 3400/151

SWATF KILLS 515 INSURGENTS IN FIRST HALF OF 1987

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Jul 87 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK: Security forces in northern Namibia shot and killed 19 Swapo insurgents last month, bringing to 515 the number of insurgents killed in the first six months of the year, the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek yesterday.

A total of 642 insurgents died in action in the whole of last year, compared to 599 in 1985.

The SWATF said in a statement there had been a clear decline in the number of insurgency incidents in northern Namibia in the last three weeks, which were mainly concentrated on sabotage attempts aimed at civilians.

A post office agency at Tsandi in northern Namibia was destroyed on Sunday in a blast in which Soviet-made explosives were used.

According to a news reports

from the area, the rest of the building complex which housed Ovambo tribal offices was badly damaged.

A road bridge about 10km from Otapi between Oshakati and Ruacana was damaged by explosive on Tuesday night SWABC radio news reports.

Three charges of explosives were used, damaging the road surface.

In its statement, the SWATF said three civilians were injured in a landmine blast 15km from Ongongo in northern Namibia last Thursday.

In another incident, SWA-

PO insurgents launched a stand-off bombardment on a security forces base near Mahanene in northern Namibia last Tuesday night.

The SWATF said the attack had failed and three insurgents were killed in follow-up operations the following day.

Two Ovambo headmen were injured in a landmine blast on a road 10km south of Oganjera last Friday.

"The SWATF said Swapo's armed wing was not scoring military successes and was concentrating on actions against civilians in an attempt "to maintain a strong-man image." - Sapa

/9274

CSO: 3400/151

MINISTER SAYS NATION NEEDS EDUCATIONAL 'MARSHALL PLAN'

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Jul 87 pp 1, 3

[Article by Michael Wilmans]

[Text]

NAMIBIA NEEDS an educational 'Marshall Plan'.

So says deputy Justice and Information Minister Katutu Kaura.

The outspoken NA member also dismissed claims of classroom and teacher shortages as "fallacious".

The education issue was hotly debated in the National Assembly yesterday, following a Swapo-D motion that there should be free and compulsory education for all Namibian children.

However, any hopes of this coming about were firmly squashed by Education Minister Andrew Matjila.

He said that constitutionally and economically it was out of the question at the moment.

Extra facilities for at least 30 000 children would have to be created, and costs would be in the region of R31m, he added.

Noticeably missing from the debate was any mention of the "open schools issue".

Kaura said one of the main problems confronting education was "a lack of commitment" among the country's lawmakers.

There was evidence of this, he underlined.

The deputy minister said numerous work opportunities could be offered to semi-educated, unemployed people who had had the benefit of some education. They could be utilised to teach those who had no education, he said.

Kaura illustrated this from his own experience. His early education was received at the hands of unqualified teachers, a situation which was by no means uncommon, he underlined.

Baster member Maans

Olivier said if compulsory education was "good, right and correct" for white children, then it was "good, right and correct" for Coloured and black children.

Mines Minister Andreas Shipanga said while he agreed to the motion in principle, he thought a much more realistic motion would call for a 'start' to free compulsory education for all.

Finance Minister Dirk Mudge warned against creating expectations that could not or would not be fulfilled.

Laws making it a crime to have school-going children not attending the school was no solution to the problem, he said.

A government which promised, but did not deliver, would quickly lose credibility.

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CSO: 3400/151

CP LEADER SAYS 'DECEPTION' CHARACTERIZES NP POLICY

MB160836 Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 14 Jul 87 p 12

[By Andries Treurnicht, CP leader]

[Text] In March, 1980, the National Party issued a booklet entitled "here are the Facts" in reaction to growing concern that the National Party was deviating from their policy of separate development.

The National Party has received voter mandates since 1948 based on this policy. Normal political parties would go to the electorate if they desired a change in policy. Unfortunately, the white voter has been cocooned within the ambit of the National Party for so long that many whites have never known a government under any other party.

They have never been subjected to the cut and thrust of changing administrations and the accountability concomitant with those changes. They have to a certain extent been robbed of their ability to clinically discern government folly.

Since the advent of Mr P.W. Botha, what started out as subtle footwork has not become a well-defined lurch to the left; yet many others are still unaware of this side-stepping.

This movement away from solid NP principles appears to have been based on a blueprint delivered by Harvard Professor Samuel Huntington, a liberal academic who was sent to South Africa in 1981 to advise our political leaders on the methods to be used to implement reform.

Deception and stealth were his key words and these tactics were to be utilized on a bemused and rather complacent electorate with devastating effect.

This is evidenced by comparing what was said in the aforementioned 1980 NP booklet and today's NP standpoint.

Defending the growing suspicion that the NP was shifting into a PFP ambit, the book stated that there was indeed a deep difference between the NP and the PFP.

"Where the NP believes in self-determination, the Progs [PFP members] believe in power-sharing. Where the NP stands for separate communities--own neighbourhoods, schools and churches, the Progs believe in full integration in an open society. Where the NP believes in separate amenities, the Progs believe in open swimming baths, beaches and schools.

Where the NP believes that blacks should have full citizenship in their own national states, the Progs believe that blacks should have full citizenship within white South Africa which will lead to a black take-over."

Today's National Party Policy is Prog policy with a mask. They moved left without saying what they were doing. Their deeds bear little resemblance to their words.

There are many examples of NP duplicity.

Whilst tub-thumping about American interference in South Africa's affairs the NP allows millions of U.S. Government dollars into this country per annum to support, inter alia, black unionism (R3 million per year), anti-apartheid groups, terrorist defence attorneys and dozens of groups which are openly and sometimes violently against status quo.

A recent press report quotes the U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration has unveiled a five-year, R250 million aid strategy to "promote the peaceful transfer of power to a democratic black elite." Under this plan, support for black trade unions, includes help to "promote collective bargaining."

In effect, the U.S. Administration has declared economic war on us, yet no action is taken against their representatives in this country. It would seem that the government does not even make verbal complaints about this continual assault.

The Eloff Commission Report on the activities of the South African Council of Churches was a sure indictment and an unequivocal condemnation of the activities of this organization, liberally funded from abroad.

No action was taken on persons mentioned in the report--indeed, some of them were later released from detention.

The National Party has allowed the standard of films and photo-journalism to decline to levels where the public itself is now protesting against the lack of government control, yet they tout the fact that they uphold Christian moral values.

During the recent election, much hot air was expelled about the PFP's connections with the ANC. The NP's holier-than-thou sanctimoniousness and anti-anc propaganda stampeded a lot of voters into the NP lager.

Was this a smokescreen to mask the fact that some of the leading lights in Afrikaanerdom and open supporters of the NP's "reform" were talking to the ANC's Thabo Mbeki in New York?

It must also not be forgotten that an NP MP had talks with the ANC.

In a highly confidential and secret "working paper" of the Broederbond, [Afrikaner Brotherhood] it is frankly stated that the new constitution of 1983 was never regarded as more than a stage in a continuing process of radical change having as its end a handover to "majority" rule which, in South Africa's circumstances, must be black.

It is clearly admitted in the document (Section 3.9, page 5) that "the majority of the rulers may even be Black" and that (Section 3.7, page 5) "the head of the state will not necessarily be White."

How this will be brought about is found in Section 4.5 page 7: "Efforts should be made to secure the participation of the widest possible range of interests. This would include groupings, the exclusion of which would doom the constitution to failure, even those which now refuse to renounce the use of violence."

Mr Chris Ball, chairman of Barclays Bank was castigated in parliament for his role in a recent ANC press advertisement campaign--the State President appointed a commission of inquiry to look into the matter.

Yet a full-page advertisement under the heading "Release Mandela Campaign" and containing the full text of the Freedom Charter appeared in the black newspaper CITY PRESS owned by Nasionale Pers.

So that nobody would miss the message, the Freedom Charter was printed in Zulu, Tsonga, Venda, Tswana, Southern Sotho, Xhosa and North Sotho.

The list of what the NP says and what it does is endless.

They state with a straight face that the Group Areas Act will not be abolished and that they uphold the policy of separate group areas, yet Hillbrow and many other areas sustain black populations fast approaching the levels of white occupation.

Mr Nothnagel was heard saying that the government was going to allow Hillbrow to become grey in any event, so there was not much point in clearing it out.

The NP-controlled SABC says in its latest report that it has a high credibility rating with a great majority of South Africans.

They say further that this placed a high responsibility on the SABC's news division and that this responsibility was not abused. Yet it is common cause that the SABC is openly a propaganda arm of the National Party and was even discovered using the subliminal technique a few years ago.

The National Party talks of South Africa's free enterprise system yet they have allowed over 80 percent of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange listed companies to be in the hands of four giant corporations.

They talk of the broadening of democracy but they deny the white man's right to govern himself.

They say they are not dictated to by overseas interests yet they allow the likes of Rev Leon Sullivan to coerce companies within South Africa into a code of conduct which became more anti-status quo by the month.

We in the conservative Party hope that in the not too distant future, the voters of South Africa will see beyond the SABC's propaganda, beyond the tough talk and beyond the assurances about "Bills of Rights" and "minority protection." By their deeds shall we know them. Let us rest on that.

/12913

CSO: 3400/145

UMSA, HEUNIS DISCUSS NATIONAL COUNCIL PARTICIPATION

MB141252 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1243 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Pretoria 14 July, SAPA--The United Municipalities of South Africa's (UMSA) executive discussed its possible participation on the National Statutory Council [NSC] with the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, in Pretoria today.

UMSA President Mr Tom Boya told a news conference afterwards that the "fruitful" meeting had agreed on the concept of negotiation and "talks about talks." But UMSA still stood by its pre-conditions to participation, including the release of political prisoners, the unbanning of banned organisations, and the scrapping of discriminatory laws.

Mr Boya said UMSA felt there was a need for future meetings. It was very much aware of the problems Mr Heunis faced.

Mr Heunis said it was important that parties were prepared to negotiate.

The government had opted for "a negotiated settlement arrived at by peaceful means. Having made that choice we have opted against violence and therefore, people that are not prepared to negotiate peacefully on this basis exclude themselves. And that is our position, also today."

Asked about UMSA's pre-conditions, Mr Heunis said: "The whole concept of negotiation is of give and take and therefore I do not believe they are insurmountable." He said the government had stated its opposition to discrimination.

Homeland leaders response to the NSC had been "as varied as from other regions," he said.

The talks would continue tomorrow.

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CSO: 3400/145

ENGLISH SPEAKING POPULATION IMPORTANT FACTION IN NP

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 3 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] Since the general elections, a tremendous amount has been written and said about the English speakers. Where do the majority of English speakers place themselves in politics, where are they heading and where should they be heading? Those are some of the questions being asked.

The new relevance of the English speakers has a great deal to do with the nearly equal political division among Afrikaners. Where English speakers cast their lot can be very important and even decisive for political parties. That situation, of course, stands in sharp contrast to past decades, when English-speaking South Africa was of less political significance because of the large degree of Afrikaner unity. Although English speakers were constantly being invited to join the old NP, their support made no real difference; they definitely did not hold the balance of power.

The election results showed that the NP would have emerged in a far weaker position if 10,000 English speakers had not voted for it. Unaccustomed victories such as that in Hillbrow, an entire series of seats in Natal and the win in an election district such as Wynberg have shown beyond the shadow of a doubt that English-speaking voters were a necessary part of the NP power base. If they desert it in future, this could have serious consequences for the NP, especially if thousands more Afrikaner voters go looking to the NP for their refugee rights, as is expected.

The English-speaking voter, however, has proven to be particularly untrustworthy as far as his party political loyalty is concerned. Elsewhere in this publication, a well-known professor of political science calls them "political migratory birds." History confirms this observation: In 1966 thousands of English speakers voted for the NP after UDI, but in 1977 they again deserted the NP by the thousands and left the UP to its own devices; in 1977[sic] they voted once again for the NP, but they found themselves with the PFP once more in the general election of 1981. In the 1983 referendum and in this year's general election, large numbers of them are once again supporting the NP.

The English speakers generally do not get involved when it comes to party organizations, either. In this they differ fundamentally from the Afrikaners, because a significant number of Afrikaners are involved non-stop in the activities of political parties. The English speaker, who is possibly more of an individualist, does not let himself get tied down to an organization, as do many Afrikaners.

The new importance of the English speakers in politics also goes along with the failure of the liberalism that is peculiar to the English speakers of South Africa.

In fact since 1910 the English-speaking liberals have been trying to play a more conspicuous role in the politics of South Africa. In that process they make use of Afrikaner leaders again and again to persuade Afrikaners, but this strategy has never succeeded. The decision of large numbers of English speakers to vote for the NP in the recent general election looks like the coup de grace for the English speakers as a separate political power. Too many English speakers are attracted to the kind of Afrikaner liberalism represented nowadays by the NP. The PFP will probably continue to dwindle down to a few far-leftists in parliament.

What is of the greatest interest, however, is that important elements in the English-speaking liberal establishment are not manly enough to fight for their liberal values. In witness of this the happenings in recent months at English-speaking universities. To a great extent the university authorities at Cape Town and Witwatersrand have clearly become the prisoners of Black radicals, who decide which speakers may be invited to the universities and which may not. The Irish leftist, Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, was shouted down because he is against the academic boycott, and that old liberal standard-bearer, Mrs Helen Suzman, could not speak at her alma mater, Wits, because the university authorities were afraid of violence.

The liberal English establishment in South Africa has already clearly thrown in the towel to the Black radicals. Perhaps in future a significant number of English speakers can even throw their weight around to the left of the PFP. They will be people who have finally repudiated the traditional values of individual freedom, freedom of speech and tolerance, and promised their loyalty to militant organizations.

This group will be a small minority, however. The great majority, the responsible members of the English-speaking community, will be confronted with a choice between the NP and Afrikaner Nationalism. If they choose the NP, it will be in many respects a continuation of their liberalism. The NP, however, has shown that it cannot protect the English speaker and his institutions; just as it surrendered the English speakers of Rhodesia to a communist government, in recent years it also handed over the English-language universities to the dictatorship of a minority of Black radicals.

No, for the English speaker, it will be a much more salutary option to join the Afrikaner Nationalist stream. That is the group that puts the interests of the Whites first, that makes a clear distinction between White and Black and also--and most importantly--between Afrikaner and English speaker. With Afrikaner Nationalists in power, the institutions of the English speaker will be given back to him, because the Afrikaner Nationalists are the only group that allow the English speakers a dignified and respectable existence in South Africa as a group with its own identity.

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CSO: 3401/103

CORRESPONDENT REVIEWS INITIAL SITTING OF POST-ELECTION PARLIAMENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jun 87 p 12

[Article by David Braun] ..

[Text]

When Parliament rises for its winter recess today the Conservative Party will have had six weeks' experience of being the Official Opposition in the Assembly and a whole new pattern of post-election politics will have been set.

In the House of Delegates the National People's Party of Mr Amichand Rajbansi has consolidated its hold on power, while in the House of Representatives the stage is set for a sharper debate on the dismantling of apartheid.

Much of this first part of the post-election session has been dominated by the Budget, the bitter feud between the National Party and the Conservative Party, the battle for the control of the Delegates and rivalry in the Representatives.

Members of the House of Assembly have also sat through nearly 60 maiden speeches, many of them very good. Highlights of the session were:

● The Conservative Party's new status in the Assembly.

According to Mr Koos van der Merwe, a CP Whip, the party has quickly adapted to its role as the Official Opposition. Most of the party's MPs were novitiates but, Mr van der Merwe said, they had surprised the handful of CP veterans with their talent, debating skill and self-confidence.

Mr van der Merwe said the CP team had exposed the Government's lack of vision and direction and that it had no plan to protect minorities or prevent the domination of one group over the others.

The CP had the Government on the run and National Party MPs had no answers to embarrassing questions.

National Party MPs scoff at these notions.

A number of MPs, including Ministers, canvassed said the CP was showing signs of strain as it took the full brunt of the Government's attention in the debate.

Already the CP was starting to contradict itself on its partition policy, they said, while it was clear the it had little concept or detailed policy with regard to the more complex aspects of running a country.

The Progressive Federal Party's view was perhaps best summed up by Mr Ray Swart, MP for Berea, who in the censure debate said it was clear there was very little difference in principle on the basic racial issue which was going to be dividing the Government and the new Official Opposition.

Mr Swart said: "There are differences, but they are merely differences in degree, method or style. They may argue about the unattainability of partition, but one should also argue with the Government about the practicality of trying to evolve a solution which was based on forced group representation."

"That is what the Government insists on year in and year out when

they talk about a negotiated solution. I believe that the two parties — that of the Government and that of the Official Opposition — quite clearly subscribe to enforced race separation or apartheid.

"In essence that means that both parties still believe in white domination in one form or another in South Africa. The only real difference between them is how white domination can best be maintained."

Mr Swart said it had become clear that the differences were in fact differences between two sections of the old National Party. These two segments were battling it out for control over the race-oriented or apartheid-oriented constituency which they both claimed to have inherited from the Verwoerdian era.

As if to prove Mr Swart's point, later in the debate a CP speaker listed the names of people sitting on the Government benches whom he said were the New Nats. "We are all New Nats," called back Minister of the Budget, Dr Dawie de Villiers. "You are the Old Nats."

● In the House of Delegates, there was the often bizarre spectacle of a desperate struggle for power.

In the shifting currents in this chamber one MP was to cross the floor no fewer than four times, Mr Rajbansi survived an attempt to un-

seat his Ministers' Council by a majority of one vote and accusations of foul play were tossed back and forth across the floor.

The highlight of all this had to be a Press statement released by Mr Rajbansi in which he effectively suggested that a member of his party had been kidnapped and was being brainwashed by "some people who are determined at any cost to occupy ministerial positions".

Mr Pat Poovalingam, leader of the Progressive Reform Party, which tried to stay between the warring parties, summarised the developments as follows: "We saw an unseemly and undignified scramble for power and a disgraceful situation in which not only those involved were humiliated but it reflected on the whole House of Delegates."

This week four MPs had again crossed the floor to rejoin Mr Rajbansi's NPP, to give his party 26 seats to the combined opposition's 19.

● In the House of Representatives, a new Official Opposition was formed by a breakaway group of Labour Party MPs. This group promises to take a firmer line on dismantling apartheid and it is opposed to any collaboration with the National Party to administer apartheid.

Emotions were running so high between the LP and the Democratic Party, as the group called itself, that towards the end of the session Labour members walked out of the House rather than listen to DP members make speeches.

/9274

CSO: 3400/138

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT URGED TO NEGOTIATE--Two prominent black moderates have called on the government to step up its preparations for negotiations with black moderate leaders. The two, Mr Tamsanqa Linda of the United Conciliation Party and Mr John Gogotya of the Federal Independent Democratic Alliance, were speaking at a congress of the National Student Federation at the Hendrik Verwoerd Dam. Mr Linda said it was essential that the government show greater support for moderate blacks. He accused the group of South Africans who had gone to Dakar of having surrendered the South African people to the ANC. In his address, Mr Gogotya rejected claims by radical groups that the moderates were sellouts and collaborators. He said the sole aim of the moderates was to bring together people of all groups and persuasions in a peaceful South Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Jul 87 MB] /12913

ROW OVER RENAMO AID HINT--South African's foreign affairs department is locked in a fierce row with the defence ministry after indications that the army wants to get fully involved in supporting the Renamo rebels in Mozambique. It started after General Magnus Malan, the defence minister, said South Africa "cannot play a passive role" where "pro-Western groups confronted by Soviet expansionism...ask South Africa for assistance." Fears were expressed that the remarks were could apply to Renamo and to anti-government movements in other states in the region. The foreign affairs department, which has just given Mozambique a three million rand grant to help repay for Renamo damage to Maputo port, denied there were any moves by Pretoria to break the Nkomati accord. I.O.N.--Gen Malan's rhetoric seemed aimed at asserting South Africa's position in advance of the London meeting on July 2 between the United States assistant secretary of state for African affairs Chester Crocker and his Soviet opposite member, Anatoly Adamishin, who were to discuss southern Africa in particular. On June 24 Mr Crocker told a U.S. Senate subcommittee was "not a democratic alternative" to the Maputo government of Joaquim Chissano, and appeared to rule out any move by Washington to help the rebels. He said that in the past the United States had promoted contact between the Mozambican government and Renamo, but it now felt that was up to the Mozambicans to solve their own problems. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 4 Jul 87 p 2] /9274

CSO: 3400/138

MILITARY

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

ARMSCOR'S NEW MISSILE DESIGN PLANT--ARMSCOR has announced that the plant of a new subsidiary, which will be responsible for the design of missiles, is to be established in the Western Cape. ARMSCOR says in a statement that the plant is being built to expand its ability to produce missiles and other advanced systems. The site at Haasvlakte in the Grabouw District was selected after an in-depth study of factors such as available manpower, housing, the effect on the local infrastructure and economy, and the potential impact on the environment. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Jul 87 MB] /6662

CSO: 3400/121

GOVERNMENT'S VIEW OF UNEMPLOYMENT REVIEWED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 22 May 87 p 6

[Article by Piet van der Merwe]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT is fully aware of the fact that SA is facing a serious unemployment problem, which is aggravated by high rates of population growth, the economic recession and punitive economic measures.

Government has great sympathy and understanding of the problems experienced as a result of a lack of sufficient job opportunities.

Government acknowledges the fact that the official unemployment figure (124 030 in January 1987) does not include unemployment in the TBVC or self-governing states and that it only reflects people who register voluntarily as unemployed in an attempt to be placed in jobs or, if they qualify, to receive unemployment insurance benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1966.

According to the Central Statistical Service, the unemployment figure stands at 1 259 738 (October 1986) of the self-governing, but not the TBVC states, are included out of a workforce of roughly 8,7-million.

As government is sincerely concerned about the unemployment situation and the distress, personal suffering and other social problems which go hand-in-hand with unemployment, it is opportune that some of the more important steps taken to improve the situation be highlighted.

Government has given high priority to research into and the planning of the creation of job opportunities and the combating of unemployment since 1979, when the National Manpower Commission was established.

As a result of research done by the Economic Advisory Council and the National Manpower Commission, a White Paper on "A Strategy for the Creation of Employment Opportunities" was tabled in Parliament during 1984.

The problem of overcoming unemployment was also addressed in the White Paper on "Vocational Guidance and Placement in Employment," the White Paper on "Industrial Development Strategy in SA" and the White Paper on the "Promotion of Industrial Development as an Element of Co-ordinated Regional Development Strategy for Southern Africa".

In order to co-ordinate efforts to address the job-creation problem on a high level, a framework for multilateral co-operation between SA, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei was designed with a view to economic and regional development in Southern Africa. This resulted in a conference between the heads of these States.

In the long-term the emphasis is placed on the promotion of economic growth and enhancing the ability to provide employment.

The youthful age structure of the population points to an entry into the labour market of roughly 3,6-million new work-seekers between the years 1985 and 2000.

Matters which have received much attention during the past year are training and retraining. The report by the Human Sciences Research Council/National Training Board on the "Investigation Into the Training of Artisans in SA," published on March 11, 1985, deserves special mention. A White Paper thereon was tabled in Parliament on February 11, 1987.

As far as measures which cause market distortions are concerned, expert attention has been given to this subject by the President's Council in the following:

The report by the Committee for Economic Affairs on "Measures which Restrict the Functioning of a Free Market System in SA";

The report by the Committee for "Constitutional Affairs on an Urbanisation Strategy for SA"; and

The report of the Committee for Economic Affairs on a "Strategy for Small Business Development and Deregulation".

As a result of the last-mentioned report, and the report of the National Manpower Commission on the "Small Business Sector and the Factors which Retard its Growth and Development," the

Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities Act, 1986, was passed by Parliament to promote small business development and informal sector activities.

As a result of representations submitted to the Department of Manpower concerning alleged restraints placed on economic activities by provisions in certain industrial council agreements and wage determinations made under the Wage Act, 1957, the department had discussions with industrial councils and the Wage Board.

This has led to standard wage concessions and applications for exemption from those provisions which cause difficulty being dealt with more sympathetically by many industrial councils and the Wage Board being more accommodating.

A Cabinet committee on privatisation was appointed during 1985 with a view to decreasing government expenditure through privatising certain government services.

Government appointed an action committee during the second half of 1983 with a view to initiating short-term job-creation programmes by government institutions.

An amount of R27,5m was set aside for this purpose and large numbers of unemployed persons were assisted. In April 1984, for example, 57 300 unemployed persons were employed on special projects which could be continued.

In the 1985 Budget, an amount of R100m was voted for the continuation of short-term job creation and training programmes. In October 1985, a further R500m was allocated for this purpose.

In the 1986 Budget, an amount of R160m was voted for short-term job creation actions and R75m for the training of unemployed persons. During June 1986, a further

amount of R50m was made available for job creation and training programmes, bringing the total amount voted for this purpose for the past two financial years to R885m.

In addition, an amount of R750m has been earmarked for low-cost housing. Of this amount, R400m has been channelled to the private sector. An amount of R50m was also set aside to assist small businesses which experience surity problems.

Results of the special job creation programmes include the following:

- ☐ From April 1, 1985, to December 31, 1986, more than 58-million man-days were worked by unemployed persons on special projects;
- ☐ On December 31, 1986, approximately 222 500 unemployed persons were involved in special job-creation projects;
- ☐ On March 31, 1987, more than 549 500 unemployed persons had received training; and
- ☐ Actions taken by the Development Bank of Southern Africa and the Small Business Development Corporation resulted in the creation and/or maintenance of approximately 82 500 job opportunities with the assistance of the special funds allocated to them.

The Department of Manpower co-ordinated employment services and is committed to maintaining job opportunities and obtaining suitable employment for as many unemployed persons as possible.

Although government is fully aware of the disruption caused by unemployment, it is, however, not primarily responsible for creating job opportunities for the unemployed.

The private sector essentially has to shoulder the burden of preserving existing job opportunities and creation of new ones.

NUMBER OF LIQUIDATIONS DECREASED SINCE 1986

Johannesburg RAPPORT (SAKE) in Afrikaans 7 Jun 87 pp 1,2

[Text] South Africa is currently getting back on its feet again after suffering one of its severest recessions. Although consumer spending will not soon improve very much, liquidations of corporations and personal debt convictions stemming from the recession are now sharply decreasing.

One more hopeful sign is the increase in the number of new business enterprises that have been started--a clear indication that people are now beginning to see opportunities for the future.

All the trends are confirmed by the latest statistics on liquidations, debt convictions and new corporation starts.

The number of business enterprises that have been liquidated during the first four months of this year is some 40 percent less than in the corresponding period last year.

At the same time, the number of new business starts last year is some 242 percent higher than the 1980 figure.

According to Mr Paul Edwards, administrative director of the Information Trust Corporation--formerly Dun and Bradstreet--it is one of the clearest signs to date that South Africa is currently shaking off one of its worst recessions.

"The monthly average of 139 businesses that had to close their doors during the first four months of this year is the lowest since 1980. In that year there were 120 business closings a month. In the first four months of last year, Pretoria under-liquidated an average of 231 businesses over the civil debt convictions," claimed Mr Edwards.

He says that the decrease in business liquidations, however, becomes much more significant if you look at the number of new businesses and closed corporations that have started up.

"In the first four months of this year, 3 065 new businesses and closed corporations were started. This compares well with the monthly average of 2 385 for last year and 1 812 for 1985. In 1980, 985 new businesses started up.

"If you compare the figures of the Central Statistics Service in takings for the first quarter of this year with the corresponding period last year, the economic prospects become still more optimistic.

"In that period convictions decreased by 24 percent, while the money value of the convictions this year is some 26 percent lower than last year, taken at face value before inflation."

Mr Edwards says that the decreases definitely suggest an upswing in the economy. He is referring to businesses that have survived the recession and are substantially stronger than before.

According to him, this has already been demonstrated in the improvement in the profit-margins of businesses after the increased demand, particularly in the non-durable and semi-durable sectors. In addition, lower rates of interest are of special interest to those businesses that are still shaky after the impacts of the last several years.

He goes on to say that through next year the economy will drive forward on its present upward course. Increased consumer spending will particularly see to that. Rates of interest will inevitably begin to increase at the end of this year because of the higher demand for money. But this need only concern those businesses that are experiencing financial pressure.

8117

CSO: 3401/103

CASH CRISIS IN MOSSEL BAY OIL PROJECT DENIED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Jun 87 p 3

[Article by Mick Collins and Patrick Bulger]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT yesterday discounted fears that the R6bn Mossel Bay oil-from-gas project was in jeopardy through lack of funds.

The announcement came after last week's disclosure in Parliament that the Central Energy Fund (CEF) was down from R6bn to R3bn in cash reserves.

CEF chairman Danie Vorster said yesterday the figure of R3bn reported in Parliament was incorrectly interpreted as being the total funds of the CEF.

It represents, however, only the Central Energy Fund cash reserves. Total CEF funds including outstanding loans and investments exceed R7bn at present."

Commenting on the viability of the project, Vorster said: "Lack of funds is not hampering the development of Mossel Bay or any other synfuel projects currently under consideration by the CEF."

The outstanding loans included an amount of R2.2bn owed by Sasol 3.

The massive R4.2bn project (in 1986 rand terms) is eventually expected to cost R6bn when infrastructural requirements and inflation are taken into account.

Industry sources said earlier there was growing concern that with next

year's deadline for Mossgas — the offshore production platform — fast approaching, the project could be hampered by lack of funds.

The initial and detailed design is scheduled to get under way by 1988. Manufacture, construction and commissioning are all scheduled for 1991.

The initial and detailed design for Mossref, the onshore oil-from-gas conversion plant, is scheduled for completion by 1990, but major developments are expected to be necessary long before then — workers' accommodation, road design and building.

A start on Mossref's construction is scheduled for 1991.

The mammoth scheme is widely regarded in civil engineering circles as the boost which could spur economic growth in construction and related fields which have been hit by the recession.

The CEF issue emerged in Parliament last Friday, when PFP chief whip John Malcomess questioned Finance Minister Barend du Plessis on the R3bn said to have been appropriated by government from the CEF for "other purposes" — coloured and black housing.

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CSO: 3400/142

LASTING GAS BOOM FOR PORT ELIZABETH PREDICTED

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 29 Jun 87 p 1

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH — Hundreds of millions of rands could flow to Port Elizabeth from the R5 billion Mossel Bay gas project, says a contractor approved to undertake the work.

Babcock Africa, which is to establish a permanent base in the city — initially for building modules for the offshore rig — is optimistic that Port Elizabeth could become the Aberdeen of South Africa.

Mr Bill Arnell, its manager of gas and oil projects, says: "The influx of money will upgrade the infrastructure of the city, benefiting virtually all commercial and industrial companies in and around it."

He says that if the city becomes a well established centre for the Mossel Bay project it will be in a strong position to stake a claim for any subsequent projects.

Babcock will be setting up an offshore sup-

plies and service industry to attend to the upkeep on the platforms, and this will ensure employment of artisans and labourers for another 20 to 30 years.

Mr Arnell pointed out that North Sea oil turned Aberdeen into a bustling industrial city.

"Small and medium-light engineering and electrical companies made a considerable contribution to the projects and they provide ongoing maintenance services. Many other manufacturing and service industries have also benefited.

"The situation in Port Elizabeth could be similar, offering enormous opportunities to various satellite industries."

Of the more immediate future, he said: "By mid-1988 module fabrication will have begun and local services will be in demand until the modules are completed two years later."

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CSO: 3400/139

STEEL, ENGINEERING UPSWING MAY BE OVER

Johannesburg THE STAR in English (Business) 6 Jul 87 p 12

[Text]

Although most sectors of the metal and engineering industries showed a moderate increase in volumes of production during the first quarter of 1987 over the same quarter of 1986, volumes were down in most sectors when compared with the last quarter of 1986 and also when compared with 1986 as a whole, the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of SA's quarterly survey of activities in the metal and engineering industries shows

"The moderate upswing which started in the second half of 1986 must therefore be considered somewhat tenuous. Early indicators show no major surge in activity over and above the first quarter, and could even register a further decline in output for the second quarter," Seifsa says.

The combined sectors of the metal and engineering industries showed an increase of 2,6 percent in the first quarter over the same period in 1986, but a drop of 2,2 percent on the last quarter of 1986 and 3,3 percent down on the average for 1986 as a whole.

"In comparison, manufacturing in South Africa as a whole (of which the metal and engineering industries represents about a third) showed a 5,2 percent increase in physical volumes of production in the first quarter over the corresponding period in 1986, but a 4,6 percent drop from the last quarter of 1986 and a 2,5 percent decline when compared with the 1986 average."

Seifsa's Surveys of Business Conditions during the first quarter of 1987 indicated that new order intake increased by 18 percent over the previous quarter and 44 percent over the average for 1986, but while this level of order intake appeared to be maintained in April, returns from the May survey indicate a drop of nearly 25 percent from the April level.

"It is possible that this may be as a result of lost days due to holidays and stayaways in May and it will only be the next few months which will show whether the tentative upturn will continue or whether a new trend is developing," Seifsa said.

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CSO: 3400/139

STEEL PRODUCTION IN DOLDRUMS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Jul 87

[Article by Mick Collins]

[Text]

BOTH steel and iron-castings production in SA were at a 10-year low in 1986

And indications during the first quarter suggest output might be even lower in 1987, says the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation.

Ferrous-casting production has shrunk to 43,7% of what it was in 1975.

Following the trend being experienced by major industrialised countries, ferrous-casting production in SA has decreased from a high of 601 800 tons in 1975 to a low of 263 600 tons in 1986 — a drop of 56,2%, Seifsa says in its quarterly review.

Particularly alarming is the 63,4% drop in grey-iron castings since 1976. (Grey-iron castings represent 65% of all types of iron casting.)

While a number of foundries made concerted efforts in 1985 and 1986 to develop export markets, high inflation, the increased value of the rand, as well as sanctions and boycotts have hindered progress.

In addition, while raw castings when exported are eligible for export incentives, at present machined castings are not — and export markets generally require finished castings.

Continued low levels of production in the automotive-component industry, as well as transport-equipment and machinery sectors, have severely restricted demand for ferrous castings, leaving production capacity in the industry seriously under-utilised.

In addition, competition from other materials such as plastic, composites and ceramics continues to present a challenge to the ferrous-casting industry, Seifsa says.

"Nevertheless a number of foundries, aiming to improve the local content in the automotive industry as well as other areas, have upgraded their technological capabilities significantly."

Seifsa says iron castings in 1986 showed a drop of 11,1% from 1985, while steel castings fell by 10,2%.

"The total annual tonnage for 1986 of 263 600, a drop of 10,8% from the previous year, indicates the industry remains severely depressed and will require a major upturn in the economy in order to return to reasonable levels of production."

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CSO: 3400/142

BRIEFS

RECORD GOLD SALES--South Africa's mineral sales rose 14 percent in 1986 to 14.7 billion dollars, a new record principally due to the rise in the world price of gold and platinum. Gold sales accounted for 58.6 percent of all mineral exports. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 4 Jul 87 p 8] /9274

GOVERNMENT'S EMPLOYMENT CREATION PROGRAM APPROVED--The Development Bank of Southern Africa has given qualified approval to government's R600m special employment creation programme (SECP). But it adds that any future programme should also address long-term structural unemployment problems. Government launched its programme in September 1985 to provide temporary relief for the unemployed. Projects have included training schemes, development projects, direct relief and aid to small businessmen. As an emergency programme not intended to show a direct economic return, "the SECP must, by and large, be regarded as having served its purpose," says the bank in a report commissioned by the Department of Manpower. However, the report warns that contrary to the original intention that the SECP and others should be temporary special programmes, there are indications they are to be continued. It adds that some elements of the SECP have begun addressing long-term issues with short-term measures "in an unplanned, uncoordinated fashion." On balance, however, the bank says the SECP achieved its "socio.psycho-political" aims. SOPHIE TEMA reports that government will spend R175m on the SECP during the present financial year. Manpower director-general Piet van der Merwe said yesterday R100m would be allocated for job creation and R75m for training. [Text] [By David Furlonger] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Jul 87 p 5] /9274

TORBANITE PROJECT OUTLINED--Gencor's torbanite project, when complete, will include an underground mine, a coal beneficiation plant and an oil-from-torbanite extraction plant. According to an article in the June edition of Gencor's house journal, Gencorama, the mine will have a life of about 22 years. The article says the project holds exciting possibilities for Gencor's coal group, Trans-Natal Coal. Through it, the company will be able to move away from purely producing coal in the currently depressed coal market. The knowledge acquired in the project may result in the company playing a leading role in future petrochemical developments in South Africa, it says. Torbanite is a type of coal from which oil is extracted by well known processes. In heating, the volatile elements of torbanite are driven off. They are then

distilled to a type of crude oil. The article shows a photograph of a trial box cut which, it says, will be one of the entrances to the mine. It does not reveal where the mine will be, however. [Text] [By Teigue Payne]
[Johannesburg THE STAR in English (Business) 6 Jul 87 p 12] /9274

P.W. BOTHA SALARY INCREASE--Parliament--The tax-free salary and domestic allowance of the State President was last night increased by Parliament to R151 137 a year. The increase from R134 344 paid in the previous year is 12,5 percent--the same percentage awarded to all public servants. [Text]
[Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Jun 87 p 1] /9274

BLACKS URGED TO TRADE WITH U.S.--A prominent black American yesterday urged black SA businessmen to trade directly with their counterparts in the U.S. Despite sanctions black businessmen in the U.S. were prepared to trade with black South Africans, former head of the Washington D.C. Chamber of Commerce Malcolm Beech, said. He was speaking at the 23rd annual conference of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc) in Johannesburg. "In all the anti-SA sanctions talk going on in the U.S., blacks do not know there is organised black business like Nafcoc. But now that we know, we are prepared to help you." Beech said. SA black business today was in the same position as its U.S. counterpart in the 1940s, he said. "Develop the retailing business and get into manufacturing and you must know that you have a world-wide market. He urged black managers to use their know-how to develop black business. Senior research fellow at the University of Zululand Paul Zulu, said black business could intervene in the education crisis by establishing private schools which would be directly under black control. [Text]
[By Theor Rawana] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Jul 87 p 3] /9274

CSO: 3400/142

REACTION TO CREATION OF NEW AFRIKANER CHURCH FOR WHITES

Pretoria D'E AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 3 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Preparatory steps for the founding of a new Afrikaner church for Whites will already have been taken by the end of this month.

So it was predicted in knowledgeable church circles, following negotiations between the Pursuances Committee of Aggrieved Members and the General Synodal Commission of the NG Church, which began last week.

The negotiations are a result of the submission of a list of grievances by the Pursuances Committee to the General Synodal Commission. The list of grievances, as expected, sharply criticizes the official organ of the Church, CHURCH AND SOCIETY, as well as a number of controversial decisions that were made at last year's general synod.

Church observers predict that fundamental and profound differences of principle with official church policy are included in the list of grievances. Key decisions of the general synod such as that concerning "apartheid" and open membership in the Church will no doubt be voted down, while strong emphasis will be laid throughout on the variety in creation and the need for separate churches for the different races.

The list of grievances was accompanied by a list of requests, the content of which is still confidential as well. Church observers say, however, that it certainly includes a request for the convocation of an extraordinary general synod to render invalid the decisions of last year's synod, as well as to expunge objectionable passages from the pages of CHURCH AND SOCIETY. In fact, there is no possibility that such a request will be approved by the General Synodal Commission. The church moderator, Professor Johan Heyns, stated last year already that such a synod is "totally and completely unacceptable" and "absolutely impossible."

The General Synodal Commission was asked by the Pursuances Committee of Aggrieved Members to reply to its demands before 15 June. A major gathering of Aggrieved Members has already been scheduled for Saturday 27 June in the Skilpad Hall in Pretoria.

The publicly expressed opinions of leading figures of the Aggrieved Members are totally and completely irreconcilable with the opinions contained in

CHURCH AND SOCIETY and in last year's synodal decisions, church observers explain. The unbridgeable gap between the two viewpoints makes a schism in the NG Church absolutely inescapable, it is said.

Aggrieved leaders have already expressly decided on the principle of an exclusively White church. Thus it is definitely anticipated that the official stand of the NG Church--an open church policy--will come under fire. The presumption is that the consequences of a mixed church are also outlined in the list of grievances. In an earlier information pamphlet the Aggrieved said that it also implies open schools, an open society and multiracial politics.

CHURCH AND SOCIETY's neutral attitude on mixed marriages is also utterly unacceptable to many conservative members. The conservative point of view is that the NG Church should have maintained its earlier denouncement of racially mixed marriages, and that point of view is probably reiterated in the list of grievances.

In informed church circles it is expected that leftists in the NG Church will under no condition give way to the pressure that is now being applied from the right. Leftist activity in the Church has been going on for years already, and the events at the time of last year's general synod are seen as a great leftist victory. We are told that leftist circles are already working on the creation of an umbrella general synod to include the NG Church, the NG Missionary Church and the NG Church of Africa. A proposal to that effect will in fact surely be submitted to the following general synod. It will lay the foundation for a single, huge, multiracial NG Church.

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CSO: 3401/103

DISUNITY MARKS LAUNCH OF COSATU'S NEWEST UNION

New Officials Listed

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 3-9 Jul 87 p 5

[Article by Sefako Nyaka]

[Text]

COSATU's third largest industrial union, the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union (Ccawusa), was launched last weekend in bitter acrimony.

In a statement issued shortly after the launch, the Johannesburg branch co-ordinator of the original Ccawusa, Kaiser Thibedi, claimed the Johannesburg, Pietersburg, Klerksdorp and Cape Town branches did not recognise the new union.

This claim was denied by the Klerksdorp and Pietersburg branches. The Cape Town branch could not be reached for comment.

At its national conference credentials meeting this week, Cosatu recognised the new union, which had adopted the name and constitution of the old Ccawusa.

"Cosatu recognises the new union launch as complying with all guidelines of our inaugural conference and the recent decision of the central executive committee. And the delegates from the new union will be represented at Cosatu's national conference in July," Cosatu's general secretary Jay Naidoo said.

He said Cosatu views the current problem as an internal matter in the old Ccawusa and would be prepared to intervene in resolving the problem.

The new union is a merger between the old Ccawusa, the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union (Harwu)

and the Retail and Allied Workers' Union (Rawu).

Before the merger, Ccawusa had 73 000 members, Harwu 12 000 and Rawu 5 000. There are a total of 600 000 workers in the industry.

The launch, which was scheduled to start on Saturday afternoon, only got underway late on Sunday evening. And even then it was clear that tempers were frayed and relations strained to breaking point.

Shortly before the conference opened on Saturday, the Johannesburg branch of the original Ccawusa demanded they be granted more delegates than they had originally been accorded.

"We had a problem in determining credentials for participants and that is an issue that led the congress to drag up to Sunday very late in the evening," said the new union's president, Makhulu Ledwaba.

Some delegates from the Johannesburg branch left the meeting in the early hours of Monday morning.

At a press conference this week, five executive members, Vivian Mtwa, Willie Lichaba, Glen van Wyk, Cheryl Abrahams and Jeremy Daphne said the Johannesburg branch left after the meeting had ended.

They claimed democratic practices were not followed and standard meeting procedures had been broken at the

launch. Hence they do not recognise the new union.

They claim the branches that remained in the meeting represented only 30 percent of Ccawusa's total membership.

In a surprise move Jeremy Daphne, who was elected national negotiation-co-ordinator of the new union, said "after careful thought and analysis it became clear to me that the meeting did not have decision-making powers.

"So I do not recognise my own election at that meeting"

Daphne sat throughout the elections and adoption of resolutions.

Daphne said if some sections in Ccawusa insist that there was a new union, it was only a highly fragmented and weak alliance of certain branches from Ccawusa and two other unions.

"We do not call that unity. All the decisions taken at that meeting are null and void".

In a meeting early this week, Ledwaba and his new executive were at pains to explain that the actions of the Johannesburg branch members did not amount to a walk-out.

"There were people who left before the congress ended," said general secretary Papi Kganare.

He was referring to the early departure of the Western Cape and

Klerksdorp branches, which left the meeting with the permission of all delegates present.

The Western Cape delegates had to leave early because of the long journey and Klerksdorp "was depending on public transport".

According to Ledwaba, the "chair declared the meeting closed because the manner in which the congress was going on was extremely abnormal. To try and contain the situation the chair had to declare the meeting closed."

Some delegates objected to the ruling. At that point, he said, "the delegates from the Johannesburg branch started going out and they could not come back again."

"That cannot be regarded as a walk-out. The Johannesburg branch was still represented because not all of them left the room."

With over 40 000 members, the Jo-

hannesburg branch of the original Ccawusa makes up almost half of the workers involved in the merger.

But only a small section of the delegation left the meeting and it is doubtful if they command much support amongst the branch itself.

The tension first surfaced at the Ccawusa annual conference leading up to the merger, centring around the question of whether the Freedom Charter and/or the Azanian Manifesto should be adopted.

Several delegates abstained from voting on the resolutions taken at the conference and in a bid to "maintain unity in the union delegates decided against adopting either the Freedom Charter or the Manifesto."

A large section of the old Ccawusa delegation was pushing for the adoption of the charter and it was clear at that conference that the fragile compromise stance wouldn't survive.

The branches that remained after the

Johannesburg branch left the merger meeting adopted the charter as a "working document that lays down the foundation for socialism with the aim of uniting all progressive mass-based organisations".

The union also condemned violence between organisations involved in the liberation struggle and called for the unbanning of all banned organisations and the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela, PAC leader Zeph Mothopeng and National Union of Metalworkers of SA general secretary Moses Mayekiso.

Other officials of the new union are: Herbert Mkhize (vice-president); Dinah Nhlapo (treasurer); Mxolisi Godana (national organiser, commercial section); Alan Horwitz (national organiser, catering); National Education Co-ordinator: Jay Naidoo (national education co-ordinator; no relation to Cosatu's general secretary).

Ccawusa Denies Merger Reports

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Jul 87 p 11

[Article by Mudini Maivha]

[Text]

The Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa (Ccawusa) yesterday denied it had merged with the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union (Harwu) and the Retail and Allied Workers' Union (Rawu), as had been reported.

Ccawusa chiefs, speaking at a press conference, said the decision at the weekend had been taken by four "unrepresentative" officials who attended an unconstitutional meeting after the merger congress was declared closed because of problems regarding the credentials of delegates.

The chairman, Mr Makhulu Ledwaba, who is also Ccawusa president, closed the meeting because it had become uncontrollable, Ccawusa members told the Press.

It was pointed out that the Cosatu assistant secretary, Mr Sydney Mufamadi, had expressed disappointment that the congress had failed.

After the congress closed, the Johannesburg branch, rep-

resenting more than 50 percent of the union's membership, left with the majority of Ccawusa delegates.

Another meeting was called to order under the chairmanship of Mr Ledwaba and the merger was agreed upon. It was this meeting, which elected Mr Ledwaba president of the new union, that Ccawusa objected to as illegal and unconstitutional.

Only four Ccawusa officials — from Pretoria, Orange-Vaal, Western Cape and Natal — said to represent about 30 percent of the union's membership, participated in the meeting which formed a new union and adopted the Freedom Charter.

Ccawusa rejected the Freedom Charter at its national congress last month. Instead it opted to work out a socialist "Programme of Action".

COMMITTED

Yesterday, Ccawusa general secretary Mr Vivian Mtwa, national negotiator Mr Jeremy

Daphney, national organiser Mr William Dichaba, national educator Mr Graham van Wyk and national administrator Mr Cheryl Abrahams committed themselves to resolving differences in the union by using its constitutional structures.

They said they were still committed to a merger with the two unions and affiliation to the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu).

"Decisions taken at that meeting are null and void. We don't recognise the officials elected there and their positions.

"Our main concern, we must emphasize, is democracy," said Mr Mwa and Mr Daphney.

They said that "basic democratic practices were not followed, standard meeting procedures were broken and the constitution was not adhered to".

Mr Daphney, who had remained behind after the congress was closed, had been elected national organiser of the new union. He has withdrawn from this position.

"I was elected by unrepresentative groups at a meeting which was unconstitutional. As a person who cherishes democracy and after careful study of the sequence of events I have withdrawn," said Mr Daphney.

● Ccawusa's Johannesburg branch has distributed pamphlets describing what happened at the merger congress.

The pamphlet says there was no motion opposing closure of the meeting before the majority of Ccawusa delegates left. The meeting was divisive.

"At a time when we face massive State repression and attacks by the bosses these moves are reactionary and cannot be supported by any progressive force," says the pamphlet.

POLICE, CLERGY SEE TENSION IN CROSSROADS AREA

MB141928 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1919 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Cape Town, 14 July, SAPA--A top police officer appealed today to influential people in the KTC Squatter camp to use that influence to restore law and order.

Brigadier Ronnie van der Westhuizen, divisional commander of police for the Western Cape, made the appeal in the wake of renewed claims that the "conservative witdoeke" [white scarves] vigilantes of Crossroads were preparing to launch an attack on other squatter communities.

"I have been given the assurance by the people of Crossroads that if the people living there are not attacked, they will not attack KTC," he said. "I have influence in Crossroads and I can keep them under control, but I haven't any access to the leaders of the KTC camp."

He said that after seeing squatter leaders from KTC and Nyanga last month at a meeting arranged by the PFP MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, attacks had continued from KTC.

The brigadier went personally to the camp to discuss the situation with the leaders in an attempt to bring an end to the violence but had been unable to find anyone to speak to.

"Other people have access to the leaders, like the Legal Resources Centre and various priests. I would like them to use their influence and bring an end to the violence."

Brigadier van der Westhuizen said he had taken a personal interest in the squatter communities since he had been appointed divisional criminal investigations officer and he hoped that if peace were restored, "maybe some time or other in the future we can come together to discuss the wider problems."

Meanwhile, church leaders meet in Capt Town this week to try to defuse tension in the Crossroads and KTC area. The issue was seen as "a matter of urgency," said a spokesman for Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

Archbishop Tutu, his Catholic counterpart, Archbishop Steven Naidoo, and the Ned Geref Sendingkerk [Dutch Reformed Mission Church], Dr Allan Boesak, had already begun consulting squatter leaders, Archbishop Tutu's spokesman said.

"They met some of the leaders yesterday and these conversations are continuing."

He said the churchmen wanted to ensure their efforts were successful. "We can't come up with something half-baked."

The consultations were to be taken further in a gathering of heads of major churches. This meeting was in response to appeals from squatter leaders, he said. "We have been dealing directly with them."

Mr Lee Bozalek, director of the Legal Resources Centre, said he was "very surprised" by Brigadier van der Westhuizen of attacks by KTC squatters on Crossroads residents. [sentence as received]

"I know of no such attacks, and indeed I find them difficult to believe, particularly as KTC residents have absolutely no reason or desire to attack Crossroads and there is no history of such behaviour."

Mr Bozalek said KTC leaders had met Brigadier van der Westhuizen recently and he was sure they would be happy to see him again in an effort to resolve any problems.

"I will certainly recommend this to them," he said.

"The public expects that KTC residents will get full protection from the police without any conditions attached."

Brigadier van der Westhuizen announced that an in-service training programme for charge-office staff is to start next week. He said the programme had come about as a result of various complaints from the public.

"It will be a practical course in public relations and will teach the men on duty in the charge offices to be more professional."

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CSO: 3400/144

NACTU GREETES COSATU CONGRESS, URGES UNITY

MB181037 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 17-23 Jul 87 p 19

[[Advertisement issued by Pilosshaw Camay, secretary general of the National Council of Trade Unions, NACTU; words within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /Message of fraternal greetings from NACTU to the COSATU Congress/

/Noting the COSATU National Congress, NACTU wishes to place on record the following: /

We wish all the delegates from both International and National trade unions including those political organisations which are attending the Congress fruitful deliberations. We hope that the outcome will further strengthen the unity of the working class.

NACTU believes that meaningful and lasting solutions will emerge from maximum unity and collaboration between various worker organisations based on the material conditions workers are exposed to in our country. Therefore NACTU is committed to worker unity based on the following principles:

- Anti-racism, anti-sexism, anti-imperialism, anti-capitalism
- Worker control.
- Black working class leadership.
- Non-affiliation to political organisations.
- Financial accountability to the unions.
- Independent action of unions within the federation.

Further NACTU is also committed to discussing joint activities with organisations of students, parents, community, civic, political and workers especially on the following minimums:

- Establishing trade union regional solidarity committees.
- Developing a worker manifesto.

--Establishing national commemorations committee for all the National Days of the people.

--Joint campaigns of resistance on all issues relating to the struggles of workers and the community at both factory floor and within the exploited and oppressed community.

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CS0: 3400/144

CRIME RATE SHOWS 'DRAMATIC DECLINE'

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Jul 87 p 3

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The crime rate, which had climbed in recent years, has slowed dramatically in the past 18 months, according to statistics released last night by the office of Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok.

From a high of a 12,5% growth in January last year, crime has actually declined.

The statistics show the decreasing crime rate is due largely to a sharp drop in crime in the Western Cape.

Law and Order Press spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet says the de-

crease is the result, among other factors, of the introduction of special constables.

Other contributing factors are greater co-operation between the police and public since the state of emergency was introduced.

Mellet says burglaries at businesses in the Western Cape have decreased by 33% in the past six months, while burglaries at homes of whites have dropped by 26%.

Burglaries in SA have shown an increase of only 0,5% — the lowest in the two years.

Serious crime in the country has decreased by 1%, robbery by 5,5% and car thefts by 8%.

Mellet says the crime rate increased in 1985 by about 17% a month. In January 1986, it dropped to 12,5% and in March 1986 to 8,6%.

It continued on a downward trend from an increase of only 0,7% in January this year to minus 1% in March.

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CSO: 3400/135

MWINYI-NYERERE STRUGGLE POSSIBLE FOR CCM LEADERSHIP

Paris INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 27 Jun 87 p 1

[Text]

There seemed no doubt, particularly in his homeland of Zanzibar, that when Ali Hassan Mwinyi was named by Tanzania's ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi party as the sole candidate for the presidential elections of October 1985 he would take over leadership of the party, the country's supreme authority, two years later. If the CCM had selected him, it was above all to stem the revolt which had been simmering in the autonomous twin islands since 1983 against the union with the former Tanganyika which seemed of little advantage to Zanzibar. Outgoing president Julius Nyerere stated clearly that he intended to retire from the party when his term of office as chairman expired in October 1987. This would in particular avoid the inevitable conflicts resulting from a dual leadership of the country, he said.

For this reason, recent pressure from a section of the left wing of the CCM which wants to see Julius Nyerere seek a further term at the head of the party at its third congress in Dodoma from October 16 to 31 has surprised many Tanzanians. Worse, it is perceived as a "betrayal" by a growing number of Zanzibaris.

Above all, Ali Hassan Mwinyi today is a symbol of liberalisation and economic recovery. The recent agreement with the International Monetary Fund, followed by an unprecedented influx of cash, is associated in the minds of Tanzanians with his arrival in power. He is therefore strongly supported by the liberal wing of the government and a regenerated private sector. Also behind him is the "man in the street", fed up with the many shortages which were a feature of the Nyerere era and which are less evident nowadays.

The 20th anniversary of the Arusha Declaration, the charter of Tanzanian socialism, was recently the opportunity for the two top leaders to confront each other openly. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, in a speech to the participants in the international conference which was organised for the occasion by Dar es-Salaam university, spoke in favour of a reform of the leadership code, which would allow Tanzania's leaders to acquire properties. Julius Nyerere immediately voiced strong opposition to the idea. At a large rally in Dodoma a few days afterwards he asked whether the sheikhs should rewrite the Koran because Moslems consumed alcohol or pork. The CCM's old guard, represented by secretary-general Rashidi Kawawa and ideology department head Ngombale Mwiru, support a

new term for Mr Nyerere, without whom they themselves would have no further place in the state. Mr Nyerere can also count on the backing of the CCM's "intellectuals", Marxists or those from the Ujamaa tendency, in particular those at the Kivukoni Party Ideological College, and on the Youth Organisation, where he retains all his prestige.

The liberal wing can be sure of nothing. It has the wind behind it but the CCM has stressed several times that the Ujamaa policy remains that of Tanzania today. Mr Nyerere's extremely virulent criticism of the IMF last month was once more interpreted as an attack on President Mwinyi. A correction, made a few days later and intended to calm things down, had the opposite effect. It made Tanzanians more aware of the differing viewpoints which divide their leaders.

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CSO: 3400/150

BRIEFS

SAUDI DEVELOPMENT AID--The acting vice-chairman and managing director of the Saudi Fund for Development, SFD, Dr Mansur al-Turki, has said the fund and other Arab funding agencies totally support Uganda's 4-year development plan. Dr Turki, who was holding talks with the visiting deputy minister of finance, Mr Kafumbe Mukasa, in Jeddah, said that in addition to pledges made at the Afro-Arab donors conference in Kampala recently, the SFD is more than willing to reallocate immediately the un-utilized \$24 million for Uganda's priority projects in the social and agricultural sectors. He said the SFD considers Uganda a deserving friend and pledged that his fund will do its best to assist Uganda in her current economic recovery program, but he stressed that Uganda, like all other countries which are beneficiaries of the fund, must apply for financial assistance according to the laid down rules and procedures. He commended the Uganda Government for reestablishing security, the rule of law and respect for human rights. [Excerpts] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Jul 87 EA] /9599

CSO: 3400/143

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SHORTAGE CREATES PROBLEMS

Shortage May Affect Jobs

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 19 Jun 87 p 1

[Text]

THE ZAMBIA Industrial and Commercial Association (ZINCOM), concerned about the critical shortage of foreign exchange affecting some of its members, is seeking an audience with government to discuss ways of improving allocations to the productive sector.

Chairman Anderson Mazoka said Zincom has already held discussions with the Bank of Zambia, but there was need for further consultations with the Minister of Finance, Comrade Gibson Chipanga.

The minister is expected home on Monday from Addis Ababa where he is attending a finance minister's conference.

The shortage of foreign exchange has crippled operations of some companies and Cde Mazoka warned of the underlying social implications of the situation.

A solution should be found to avert the crisis that has hit Dunlop and other companies. Dunlop has shut down its plant because of lack of raw materials.

Speaking in an interview, Cde Mazoka said Zincom is concerned that there may be a lot more "Dunlops" if the situation is not corrected because the foreign

exchange allocation does not seem to reflect the needs of the productive sector.

He expressed hope that the present situation would not lead to mass redundancies and imposition of forced leave on workers.

On modifications in the export retention scheme, announced by the Central Bank last week, Cde Mazoka said red tape should not affect the availability of foreign exchange.

He stressed that export of goods is the only survival for the nation because most of the prevailing economic problems have been brought about by foreign exchange shortages.

Last week Central Bank general manager James Ng'oma announced modifications in the export retention scheme under which exporters of non-traditional goods, would not automatically retain 50 or 100% per cent of their foreign exchange earnings.

This change came in the wake of new economic measures ushered in with the abandonment of the International Monetary Fund adjustment programme.

The measures also included the cancellation

of the foreign exchange auction system and introduction of a new system of allocating foreign exchange.

Meanwhile ZANA reports that Dunlop has been urged to play a more active role in localising the procurement of their raw materials by speeding up the establishment of a rubber plantation in the country.

Commenting on the closure of the company's Ndola factory due to lack of raw materials, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Cde Leonard Nkhata said, as a company that has been in Zambia for a long time, Dunlop should know the country's problem of foreign exchange better.

Cde Nkhata said the shortage of foreign exchange in the country was a real one, which Dunlop should understand.

He said although Dunlop has made contacts with the National Council for Scientific Research with a view to establishing a rubber plantation, he felt they had not done much.

Cde Nkhata said the company had presented its problem to his ministry and it was getting all the necessary support.

Local Goods Must Replace Imports

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 20 Jun 87 p 4

[Text]

THOSE today complaining about lack of foreign exchange to bring in raw materials or components do so because they have not fully understood the implications of scarcity of this commodity. They should carefully read statements made by President Kaunda and his colleagues on the matter.

Government has made it quite clear that there will be shortages of foreign exchange as the nation struggles to diversify its industries from foreign exchange consumption to foreign exchange generation. And, naturally when there is a shortage no one can get all that he needs and some may not get anything at all.

Yesterday a number of executives in the motor assembly business complained that they had not been allocated any foreign exchange since the abolition of the auction system and that unless they receive something soon many of their employees may have to be laid off.

The sad revelation made in Lusaka yesterday by executives attending an exhibition of

locally assembled vehicles and locally made components is that many of these manufacturers are doing nothing to find alternatives to imported components or raw materials.

Local assembly is important to the Zambian economy not only in availability of vehicles for movement of goods but also in job creation. In some cases this can reduce the foreign exchange consumption, especially if some of the components are locally made.

The problem with Zambian companies is that they rely too much on imported materials, thus becoming mere extensions of foreign car assembly plants.

This has to be corrected and we hope that the Lusaka exhibitions will spur more Zambian companies to manufacture components for locally assembled vehicles.

But it is not enough to manufacture locally components if these are made out of 100 per cent imported materials.

In the circumstances we would like to hear more about companies

crying for foreign exchange to import machinery which would be used to manufacture components with local raw materials.

Some engineering companies such as LENCO have complained that a lot of foreign exchange is being wasted on importing components which can be made locally. The manufacturers of motor vehicles should challenge such companies to manufacture their needs instead of dismissing them.

Indeed it does not make sense importing seats for cars when these can be made locally with local hides or other materials. Even if the quality should be poorer than imported seats the savings in foreign exchange could go a long way in serving other important sectors of the economy.

If everybody has understood what the government means by belt-tightening they should start now looking for alternatives to imported raw materials instead of bemoaning the lack of foreign exchange.

Government Authorization Needed for Imports

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 1 Jul 87 p 3

[Text]

THE Bank of Zambia will now require government authority for all items to accompany applications for import licences or foreign exchange allocation.

According to "Barclays News", a house journal for Barclays Bank released in Lusaka yesterday the central bank has advised commercial banks for more documentation requirements to accompany applications in addition to those documents already called for and depending on the type of goods that the importer intends to import.

Applicants intending to import firearms and ammunition must have their applications approved by the (Ministry of Home Affairs).

Those who want to import drugs, pharmaceuticals and poisons should get clearance from the Ministry of Health while those who want to bring in animal and veterinary items should get permission from the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development.

Telecommunications equipment and aircraft imports will require approval documents from the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications.

Similarly, the granting of import licences or foreign exchange for importing plants and other agricultural items will depend on

the application being supported by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The central bank also emphasised that "for those companies in the manufacturing industry, a manufacturing licence is required to accompany applications for import licences and foreign exchange.

Companies in the wholesale and retail trades will also be required to provide their licences.

The bank also stated that importers will be required to complete SGS formalities and a copy of which will be a pre-requisite for establishing letters of Credit.

Shortage Hampers Economic Recovery

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 30 Jun 87 p 3

[Text]

ZAMBIA will continue to face foreign exchange problems to import necessary products and materials to enable it carry out its economic restructuring programme.

For this reason, the State has put the issue of foreign exchange earnings and allocation on top of its priorities. Minister of Finance and National Commission for Development Planning Comrade Gibson Chigaga told a five-day international conference on "foreign exchange auctioning — recent experiences in the Third World" at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall yesterday.

Although the country has taken new economic measures it has not found a mechanism without problems for allocating foreign exchange. There is still the problem not having enough foreign exchange for machinery and equipment, spare parts, raw materials and consumer goods.

He explained that Zambia's decision to abandon the International Monetary

Fund (IMF) adjustment programme did not imply that she has suspended the programme of restructuring the economy.

"What we have done is to select only those measures which will improve capacity utilization in industry, boost production of local goods, enhance non-traditional exports, and which in turn will in the final analysis improve the living standards of the Zambian people," he said.

The new economic recovery programme aims at improving production by increasing capacity utilisation of selected sectors and industries which produce essential or basic needs for which there are as yet to no domestic substitute and those that produce exportables.

Cde Chigaga said the new economic recovery programme will mainly rely on the resources generated locally and support from multilateral and donor agencies that support the country's efforts.

For the restructuring programme to succeed under the new conditions it was necessary for the country to take new measures to nationalise the use of foreign exchange and

strengthen the economic base.

These measures include limiting external debt servicing to only 10 per cent, introduction of a stable and realistic exchange rate of the Kwacha, regulation of prices and interest rates and a review of the policy on the insurance of the "No-funds-involved" import permit.

He said Zambia decided to suspend the IMF conditions because some of them were not in line with Zambian humanism and the type of economic system that Zambia wanted.

He said after analysing the social and economic impact of the auctioning system it was decided to abandon the system of allocating foreign exchange.

He explained that from the first week of auctioning, the value of the Kwacha against the US dollar took a nosedive and during the course of the system the Kwacha kept on devaluing.

The government tried to modify the mechanism, but all measures failed, and hyper-inflation was the result.

Because of the stiff competition amongst companies to obtain foreign exchange, many small enterprises collapsed.

REACTION TO FOREIGN EXCHANGE AUCTION

Auction Termed Mistake

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 30 Jun 87 p 1

[Text]

BANK of Zambia governor Dr Leonard Chivuno yesterday said demand and supply forces alone cannot be relied upon to establish a realistic exchange rate in Third World countries.

In his address to a week-long international conference on auctioning of foreign exchange which opened in Lusaka yesterday, Dr Chivuno said one of the major problems that faced developing countries was the scarcity of foreign exchange because the economies were not able to generate sufficient amounts through exports.

Consequently, as the case was in Zambia, auctioning of foreign exchange is introduced in a situation where the supply of the foreign exchange was critically short, and the demand already very excessive.

Because of this imbalance the local currencies continue to depreciate.

It did not make economic sense for the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to prescribe the auctioning of foreign exchange as a mechanism for determining the exchange rate in these countries.

Association with this economic fallacy was the argument that by attending to the exchange rate, exports would be encouraged, because while existing exporters would be encouraged, the same could not be expected from non-traditional exporters because they lack the initial local currency resources to produce the very goods which they are expected to export.

To boost export and correct this situation, Zambia has now established an Export-Import Bank.

Before Zambia abandoned the foreign exchange

auctioning system last month, the level of interest rates was so prohibitive that the agricultural sector which the nation wanted to promote was slowly being killed because farmers could no longer afford to borrow money from commercial banks.

Because of the high cost of other inputs as a result of the auctioning system, farming had started to turn out to be extremely expensive.

Contrary to what is advanced by the IMF, in Third World countries, savings are not influenced primarily by the levels of interest rates, but rather by the level of income.

Given a situation where the cost of living is rising every day and the incomes are almost static, the real incomes fall and the person's capacity to save is completely impaired. —

ZANA

Poor Hit Hardest

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 2 Jul 87 p 7

[Text]

THE poor section of Zambia's population suffered more from the effects of the now disbanded auctioning of foreign exchange than the high income group.

This is contained in a paper on "income effects of drastic devaluation combined with liberalisation measures" presented at the international conference on foreign exchange auctioning taking place at Mulungushi Hall in Lusaka.

The paper was presented by Dr Dieter Orlowski, a Research Fellow at the Institute of African Studies at the University of Zambia.

Dr Orlowski said although all consumers suffered from the effects of the devaluation of the Kwacha caused by the auctioning, different social groups were affected in varying degrees.

He said price increases due to auction-induced devaluation differed according to type of goods, and essential commodities which were generally cheaper before the auctioning went up more than other products.

Since essential commodities take up a larger share of the household budget of the poor than of the rich, the poor lost relatively more.

Some effects of the auction were cushioned by fringe benefits which represent a high percentage of total income for the rich than for the poor.

"Again, the low income group was hit harder than the high income group. Items to mention here are the provision of free housing by the employ-

er, personal-to-holder car, entertainment allowance and many other benefits."

It also seems, although collective agreements made during the auctioning period tended to give high increments in percentage terms to the low income group, it is the non-unionised employees — professionals, university graduates and executives — who received the highest increments.

The paper however notes that producers of tradeables, exporters and government gained from the effects of auctioning.

Exports of non-traditional products became very profitable during the auction era due to the low level of the Kwacha.

The Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM), as traditional exporters benefitted from the auction. Although they are the single largest importer in Zambia, the net effect of the devaluation of ZCCM's profitability still was positive.

Another winner was the government. Revenues from the collection of import duties and sales tax on imported products and the mineral export tax are important items on the revenue side for the government.

On alternatives, Dr Orlowski says that although it was found later that almost all those luxuries were not paid for by funds from the auction system but were either smuggled or imported under the "No Funds Involved" import licences, the criticism remained valid.

"However, it is not necessarily a criticism of auctioning itself, but the prevailing primary and secondary income distribution. The underlying problem is that too many people seem to be able to afford luxuries," he says.

Looking back at the Zambian experience with the liberalisation package in general, and auctioning in particular, it appears that the impact on income distribution together with an inflation which got out of control were the main reasons for ending the experiment.

CSO: 3400/654
/9317

IMF MISTAKE VALIDATES COUNTRY'S WITHDRAWAL

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL In English 19 Jun 87 p 4

[Text]

THE ADMISSION by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that there were serious miscalculations in its economic recovery programme for Zambia vindicates Zambia's decision to refuse to implement them. And Zambians should not be blamed for suspecting that the IMF programme had ulterior motives.

Although the confession by IMF Director for the Africa Department, Mr Ahmed Abdalla, was specifically on the Zambian programme, we know that there are many countries which are victims of its "miscalculations."

They too have found the Fund's programmes faulty and in fact defeating the purpose for which they are drawn. Many such countries have congratulated Zambia for the courage to refuse the programme even when she needed help.

The admission by the Fund is enough proof that its programmes are a dangerous prescription which instead of curing economic ills can lead to a nation's economic and political destruction.

Mr Abdalla said in his admission that there were miscalculations in drafting the programme for invigorating the Zambian economy in that the IMF did not take into account the real economic situation on the world market of copper, the main foreign exchange earner.

We find it difficult to accept that the wise men of the Fund who have maintained that they understand the management of developing nations economies better than those in power could have unintentionally miscalculated.

The IMF specialists we have dealt with over the years have not only shown contempt for the

ability of developing nations to manage their economies but also refused to face the realities espoused by those they try to help.

In the last ten years Zambian and many other governments have repeatedly told the Fund that it has to provide prescriptions which help to build strong foundations to enable borrowers to repay loans without perpetuating their indebtedness. They never heeded our advice and pleas.

Today these wise men of the Fund say they made miscalculations. No, that is not true. In fact the admission itself is suspect. Why did Mr Abdalla choose to make the admission in Nigeria two months after Zambia had ditched his organisation's programme and not communicate this

directly to Zambia?

The Fund did not miscalculate in its predictions of Zambia's earnings from copper, as the IMF chief said, but miscalculated the length to which Zambians could go to tie themselves to enslaving conditions which lead to economic and political destruction.

However, as would be expected of all wise people, we expect that now that the IMF has finally discovered the folly of its policies it will take measures to correct them. We urge the Fund to go beyond confession of its mistakes [if indeed they were bona fide ones] but start a process of review of its policies and programmes.

When this has been done the Fund will find many member states willing to do business with it and accept its advice.

CSO: 3400/654
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VIGILANTES' ROLE IN PRICE WAR PRAISED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL In English 1 Jul 87 p 1

[Excerpt]

VIGILANTES in Lusaka have not been directed to picket shops found overcharging but merely to report such practices to appropriate authorities for action.

Clarifying his earlier statement that vigilantes would picket shops found over charging, district Governor Michael Sata said yesterday that the vigilantes had been instructed to report any cases of overcharging since picketing would result in certain elements triggering off looting as it occurred on the Copperbelt.

He was addressing Zambia Daily Mail and Zambia Printing Company employees. The two companies are subsidiaries of the Zambia Publishing Company (ZPC).

He said since Lusaka was the capital it was supposed to take "a scientific approach" to price control because it was a sensitive issue.

Some people Cde Sata noted, were calling vigilantes terrorists when they were in fact, doing a good job by keeping bus stations and the town centre free of thieves.

The price cheat was worse than a "Ninja" since the former affected many people while the latter only affected one, he declared.

"Without those young men, you call terrorists, but are doing a commendable job despite not being paid, the bus stops and the city centre would have been completely inhabitable."

CSO: 3400/654
/9317



COOP BANK TO STIMULATE RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 20 Jun 87 p 1

[Article by Joel Nyoni]

[Text]

THE ZAMBIA Cooperative Bank (ZCB) has started operating with a nominal capital of K200 million.

One of the bank's branches is already operational in Kasama and another one will be opened in Chipata at the beginning of next month.

Zambia Cooperative Federation (ZCF) Legal services manager, Comrade Nsunka Sambo said this in an interview in Lusaka yesterday.

"The Bank's main objective will be to provide services to cooperative movements especially primary societies."

At present, ZCF was looking at management and staff to determine the bank's workforce.

The bank takes over the functions of the ZCF Finance Services and will be geared to stimulate rural development through its credit facilities to primary societies.

To ensure proper use of its facilities, the bank will offer training programmes to its clients on how to manage their affairs and on repayment of loans.

The bank will also deal with small-scale farmers and institutions interested in agricultural sector, Cde Sambo said.

"Our motto will be to promote prosperity of all cooperative institutions in the country."

The bank, he said, will not duplicate functions of the newly formed Lima Bank as it will render services not only to farmers but cooperative unions too engaged in various activities divorced from farming.

"We pledge to work according to expectation to prove that the coopera-

tive movement is a strong and viable tool for the development of the nation."

The bank's operations will be fully fledged in two years' time.

In setting up the institution, ZCF liaised with similar institutions in Kenya, Tanzania and Sweden. Preliminary indications were that the bank was suitable to the Zambian situation.

In January this year, Cooperatives Minister, Justin Mukando directed the ZCF to establish the bank to cater for peasant farmers.

He also suggested that provision of mobile banking services to cooperative societies be made where they were not available.

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ADB TO FINANCE STEEL MILL

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Jun 87 p 1

[Text]

THE African Development Bank and the African Development Fund will loan Zambia more than \$100 million to finance on-going projects.

Minister of Finance and Planning Comrade Gibson Chigaga said the ADB and ADF had agreed to immediately release \$67 million.

Cde Chigaga said this on Friday when he arrived from Calo where he held talks with bank officials.

He said he had briefed ADB president Cde Ndiaye Babacar about Zambia's economic recovery programme and the reasons for breaking away from the IMF.

The banks pledged to continue funding projects to be undertaken by the Government.

The ADB would finance a steel mill planned for next year. Its exact cost was being worked out.

Cde Chigaga said Zambia was working on an action-oriented develop-

ment plan to implement its new economic recovery programme.

Some of its objectives would be to stabilise the economy by arresting galloping inflation and unemployment.

He said this at the third annual meeting of the board of governors of the Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank in Ethiopia.

Cde Babacar announced in Abuja that the ADB aims to inject \$12 billion into the economies of its member countries to help fund their structural adjustment programmes in the next five years.

The ADB had provided \$8.4 billion for support programmes since its inception in 1963.

Meanwhile, the board of governors of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA) has appointed Cde Legesse Tipkeher of Ethiopia as PTA development bank president.

CSO: 3400/653
/9317

STRONG PARTY NEEDED TO FIGHT HOOLIGANS

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 24 Jun 87 p 1

[Text]

PARTY Secretary-General Grey Zulu has attributed the recent hooliganism in Kitwe to ineffective Party organisation.

If the Party was strong there would not have been the embarrassing incidents in the city last year when hooligans looted shops and last month when youths harassed marketeers.

Cde Zulu was speaking in governor Peter Lishika's office when he called on him. The Party chief is on a tour of the Copperbelt to educate people on the newly announced economic measures.

Later at Buchi Hall where he addressed unionists, Party leaders, businessmen and marketeers, Cde Zulu said wherever there was hooliganism it was testimony that the Party was weak.

He called for the immediate reorganisation of the Party to ensure that people were "correctly educated" on economic restructuring programmes.

Once the Party was organised at ward, section, branch and district level, people would know

how to conduct themselves and concentrate on development programmes.

"The incidents which took place last year where hooligans looted business houses and recently when youths went round looting markets as a way of forcing reduced prices were very embarrassing.

"Such a situation should not be repeated and the only way to avoid it is by organising the masses effectively and educating them about the objectives of the Party."

Since Zambia was now planning her economy independent of the stiff conditions of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) it needed people who fully understood what the measures stood for.

Cde Zulu said emphasis was now on the creation of jobs to end the high rate of unemployment in the country.

It was for this reason that the country had embarked on the resettlement programme which would take people into "gainful farming after retirement."

Under the programme,

government would assist the people willing to go into farming for at least one year in which they will voluntarily form cooperatives.

Cde Zulu, expressed disappointment on the poor response by Copperbelt residents to go back to the land.

He said few people had responded to government offer for unemployed and retired citizens to register with district councils for resettlement.

"I have been very disappointed but I hope that with constant mass organisation and education of the masses the situation will improve."

On the price reductions for commodities Cde Zulu said the price display law would be reinforced even on uncontrolled goods if businessmen continued to resist government appeal to slash prices.

He said businessmen should be honest and help the Party and its government reshape the economy.

Once they decided to go their own way, "they will suffer the consequences and will have no one but themselves to blame."

GOVERNMENT FOOD FOR DROUGHT VICTIMS

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 1 Jul 87 p 5

[Text]

GOVERNMENT is to provide free food to drought stricken villagers who cannot afford to pay for it, Agriculture and Water Development Minister Fitzpatrick Chuula said in Livingstone yesterday.

Cde Chuula directed district governors to immediately identify villagers in need of food to enable the government to plan for their needs as quickly as possible.

Briefing the Southern Province Council in Victoria Hall, Cde Chuula said preference will be given to the aged, those who lost their entire crops and villagers who had no other means of supporting themselves.

Cde Chuula said government would work closely with donor agencies to ensure that free food supplies were accounted for and to prevent any cheating.

Food will only be relea-

sed to villagers who prove their inability to pay for the supplies and on the production of a Green National Registration Card, Cde Chuula said.

The Party and its government did not have adequate resources to assist all villagers whose crops were devastated by the drought and governors should explain this situation to the people.

Opening the council, provincial Member of the Central Committee Felix Luputa urged Party leaders to watch out for unscrupulous traders buying famine relief supplies cheaply for resale to villagers later at exorbitant prices.

He directed Party militants, vigilantes and price controllers to be on their guard and warned that greedy traders caught exploiting the situation in drought areas would be shown no mercy.

The national task force had spent over K79,000 on mealie meal for drought stricken areas of Gwembe, Lusitu, Munyumbwe,

Sinazongwe and Kalomo since May this year. This was in addition to the K50,000 revolving fund to buy and resale maize.

Cde Luputa also said that because of the severe drought, financial institutions may not be able to recover about K12 million loaned to farmers.

The government had provided K13m in loans to farmers through the Rural Agricultural Credit Scheme and a further K3.5m through the former Zambia Agricultural Development Bank to enable farmers to boost production.

But as a result of the drought he had made proposals to the office of the Prime Minister to consider rescheduling the loans.

Cde Luputa also paid tribute to the Southern Province Co-operative Marketing Union (SPCMU) for buying more than 89,000 bags of maize and 563,000 bags of sunflower from farmers since the start of the marketing season.

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

REFUGEES MUST BE IN CAMPS--North-Western Province Member of the Central Committee Alexander Kamalondo has directed immigration officers in the province to investigate reports that some Angolan refugees are resisting to move into Maheba Refugee Camp. Cde Kamalondo has sent some of the immigration officers and an officer in charge of the refugee camp to districts where the refugees, fleeing from fighting in Angola are settling in villages. Two weeks ago Cde Kamalondo directed police and the armed forces to arrest any refugee found living in villages and resisting to be moved to Maheba. Since he sent out his officers last week, he had received an unofficial report that most of those confronted had agreed to be moved to the camp. "The officers will go deeper into the villages and those refugees who will continue to resist will be arrested like I had earlier directed," Cde Kamalondo said. The refugee population in North-Western province has increased with the continued fighting between UNITA rebels and the Angolan government forces. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 2 Jul 87 p 3] /9317

ALGERIAN FOOD AID--Algeria yesterday donated food and other items worth K40,000 to Zambia as part of the assistance it pledged last year. Above Finance and Planning Minister, Gibson Chigaga looks at the food with Algerian Ambassador to Zambia Cde Madjid Bougerra at Lusaka International Airport. The consignment was brought in an Algerian airforce plane. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 1 July 87 p 1] /9317

CSO: 3400/653

EDITORIAL WARNS OF NEW RSA OFFENSIVE

MB171837 Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Jul 87 p 6

[Editorial: "SA Offensive"]

[Text] There are highly disturbing reports of hundreds of MNR bandits being returned to Mozambique by sea from South Africa. There is once more a South African military push from the south in Angola.

Zambia recently complained of threatening boer troop movements along its border with occupied Namibia and here, in Zimbabwe, bandit activities have increased enough to warrant special deployments of troops in places such as Rushinga to protect civilians.

There is absolutely no doubt that South Africa has upped the ante. The confirmation came from no less a person than General Magnus Malan, the racist regime's defence minister, who recently stated that his government in principle supported any anti-communist movement in the region.

Communism has been given a wide interpretation by the South Africans for the sake of confusing the real issue. It carries them favour with rabidly anti-communist Western governments and provides the perfect pretext for the apartheid regime to destabilise its black neighbours by training and funding rebel movements.

It may be remembered that each time General Malan has made threats his forces have followed these up with some action.

Was it a mere coincidence that a few days after he threatened Samora Machel for "misinterpreting" the Nkomati Accord the Mozambican leader perished in a plane crash?

South African state terrorism seems to have become dangerously accepted as a way of life in this region. It is a fact that such activities threaten world peace.

We have seen how regional wars have threatened to escalate into monumental conflicts involving the world's most powerful nations. Indeed, the marathon Gulf War has inexorably drawn the big powers closer to contact. American,

British, Soviet and French warships are now plying the narrow Gulf straits, some virtually in search of action.

It would, of course, ice South Africa's cake if there were overt big power rivalries in southern Africa, as there is no doubt who would be in the racist regime's corner fighting the "more important" threat of communism.

But where would that leave South Africa itself? Obviously in ashes, as it is unable to conduct its destabilisation by remote control. The greater threat to the regime is from a mass uprising of the millions of frustrated black citizenry. That is bound to happen as long as apartheid exists, no matter how much violence South Africa exports to its neighbors.

/12913

CSO: 3400/146

BRIEFS

HIGHER CRIME RATE--Harare, 15 July, SAPA--Several members of parliament [MP] today warned that the level of unemployment in Zimbabwe would lead to an increased crime rate, the semi-official agency, ZIANA, reports. The ZANU (PF) MP for Chegutu East, Mr Alexio Mudzingwa, said government had to take practical steps to create jobs. The number of school leavers was far too high, he said, adding that the policy would get to a point where they would not be able to cope with the number of criminals. Mr Mudzingwa said the government had to allocate foreign currency to those industries which were prepared to expand their establishments for the creation of more jobs. He suggested the establishment of cottage industries as one way of reducing unemployment saying they had succeeded in some countries. Mr Mudzingwa's views were supported by Mrs Sabina Mugabe (ZANU-PF, Makonde East) who said some unemployed people, including ex-combatants, had families and had no choice but to pick up anything they came across. "If they come across anything, they pick it up. They cannot starve and they are being driven into it," she said. Mr Mugabe said there was need for the private and public sectors to join hands and find practical ways of solving the problem. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 2325 GMT 15 Jul 87 MB] /12913

CUBA AWARDS SCHOLARSHIPS--Cuba has awarded Zimbabwe 55 scholarships for university training in that country over the next two years. According to a statement released by the Department of Information yesterday, the scholarships are the result of a joint commission discussion held in Harare between Cuba and Zimbabwe. The statement said preference will be given to A-level holders with relevant subjects, and students who underwent courses in Cuba. The course will include architecture as well as civil, electrical, mechanical, and chemical engineering. Applications should be made at the nearest regional office of employment and scholarships in Bulawayo, Gweru, Kwekwe, Masvingo, Mutare, and Harare. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 15 Jul 87 MB] /12913

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